

Request for 200 Jordanian teachers cancelled by UAE

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Ministry of Education has received an official notice from the Education Ministry in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) cancelling a request for the loan of 200 Jordanian schoolteachers in the 1983-84 school year.

A report by Ahmad Shaker in Addis Ababa daily newspaper quoted Education Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul-Latif Arabiyat as saying that previously lent teachers have not been affected. The contracts of these teachers, who number 400, were renewed.

The UAE has dismissed 300 Jordanian teachers with private contracts (now hired through the Jordanian ministry), Dr. Arabiyat said.

The cultural attaché at the Jordanian embassy in the UAE, in a cable to Amman, reported that the discharges among teachers were due to economic difficulties, and that in case more teachers will be hired later, Jordanians will return first.

Dr. Arabiyat said that information with the ministry indicates that several Gulf states will reduce their number of teachers. All terminated teachers will be absorbed by the Ministry of Education, he said. There are 2,300 teachers on loan to Gulf countries, and 10,000 on private contracts.

Educational delegations will be arriving in Jordan soon from Saudi Arabia, Oman and North Africa to sign contracts with Jordanian teachers. The ministry has received an urgent cable from North Yemen requesting to borrow large numbers of Jordanian teachers for the coming school year, Dr. Arabiyat explained.

Dr. Arabiyat, in an interview with The Star published last week, said that a decision to dismiss expatriate teachers in the UAE would not affect any teachers on loan from his ministry. If anyone was fired, he said, they would be retired quickly.

There are 350 Jordanian teachers on loan from the Ministry in the UAE, compared to 1,400 in Saudi Arabia and 355 in Oman.



GENEVA — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak addressing the International Labour Organization conference on Wednesday (AP photo)

Iranians, Libyans walk out as Mubarak addresses the ILO

GENEVA (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, addressing the annual conference of the 150-country International Labour Organization, on Wednesday came out strongly in support of the rights of the Palestinians and denounced what he said were illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories.

In a 40-minute speech to almost 2,000 delegates, he said the practices we witness on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and South Lebanon... "jeopardize the spirit of peace and reconciliation for which we have dedicated all our work and on which we have pinned our hopes, dreams and very future."

The delegations of Iran, Libya, Syria and South Yemen walked out as the Egyptian leader took the rostrum amid applause from most present in the vast assembly hall of the United Nations office in Geneva.

Mubarak, the first keynote guest speaker at the three-week conference, said the ILO was very much aware of "the need to support the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their national entity on their soil, so they may join in forging peace and progress."

Praising an ILO report prepared for the conference and critical of the situation in the occupied territories, he said:

He told the delegates, when you uphold the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, when you unmask illegal Israeli practices in the occupied territories, you are in reality enhancing the prospects of a just and lasting peace and not siding with one party against the other.

The walkout by the radical Arab delegates came as no surprise after the Iranian labour minister last week had criticized the ILO for ignoring Mubarak whom he charged with holding hands with the murderers, a reference to last year's refugee camp massacres in Lebanon.

One of the Iranians told a reporter Wednesday the delegates also this wanted to protest Mubarak's support of the troop withdrawal according to Lebanon and Israel and a new wave of pressure upon the Islamic movement in Egypt.

In his speech, Mubarak also called for intensified ILO efforts in helping developing countries in various fields.

IN BRIEF

West African states set up new bank

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — A group of businessmen from the 16 countries of the Economic Community of West African States will set up a bank to promote inter-African trade and assist small and medium-sized firms in the region. It was announced Wednesday.

The capital of the new bank, called Ecobank, has been set at \$30 million initially, with the possibility of a subsequent increase to \$50 million.

The Ecowas member states will put up 25 per cent of the bank's capital, the remaining 75 per cent to be subscribed by private investors from the region.

The bank is expected to be based in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Call to expand aid to Third World

BELGRADE (AP) — There is a vital need to expand official development assistance to Third World countries, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund said Wednesday.

Addressing the sixth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Jacques L. Larosiere said such assistance had stagnated in recent years.

A senior US government official said outside the session, Tuesday the United States was planning to pledge fresh development aid. Similarly, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht did not make any firm commitment on behalf of the European Community, he said.

Aid to low income countries now represents less than one tenth of one per cent of the national product of the donor countries — half of the corresponding rate 10 or 15 years ago, the IMF executive told delegates.

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Amman, 16 - 22 June 1983

Arab visits hint at consolidation, likely summit

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer
with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday received Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, who arrived unexpectedly in Amman for a short visit.

The Jordan News Agency Petra quoted Mr. Aziz as saying he was carrying a verbal message from President Saddam Hussein to King Hussein. He added that his visit falls within the framework of co-ordination and consultations adopted by the two countries.

Mr. Aziz also met his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Marwan Al-Qasbi, for an exchange of views.

Mr. Aziz told reporters at the airport Iraq readiness to evaluate recent inter-Arab unifying initiatives in order to reach its conclusion on them. He emphasized that Iraq has worked and will always work for Arab unity.

Saudi Arabia's Information Minister, Gen. Ali Al-Shaar, arrived in Beirut on Wednesday for talks with Lebanese leaders. Mr. Shaar told reporters he would meet President Gemayel and other government officials. He said he was optimistic about the outcome of the Saudi efforts to contain inter-Arab disputes and provide solutions to current impasses in the area.

Wednesday's contacts were the latest in a series that has fuelled speculation about moves for a new level of Arab unity.

No definite statements

One of the contacts occurred here on 10 June when His Majesty King Hussein received Libyan President Muammar Qadhafi. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and other Jordanian officials also met Col. Qadhafi. "Informed sources" were quoted as saying that his visit to Jordan was connected with a reconciliation among Syrian, Jordan and Iraq.

Several Arab leaders have adopted shuttle diplomacy as a means to realign political trends.

Khatib calls for renewed dialogue

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan, and throughout the world, ought to move swiftly to press for the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue on the settlement of the Palestinian issue. If they don't it will be too late, says ex-governor of Jerusalem Mr. Anwar Al-Khatib who is on a visit to Amman.

He stressed, however, that any settlement must secure the genuine, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab custody.

One encouraging development, he says, is the changing attitude of the Israelis towards peace. New organizations such as "Enough is Enough" and "Grieving Parents", together with the established "Peace Now" movement have been pressuring the ruling Likud bloc to persuade Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to adopt a more flexible attitude towards a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

On the size and importance of the Israeli-backed Village Leagues, the ex-governor of Jerusalem said the leagues are small and are basically ineffective.

Diplomatic sources have attributed this to Saudi Arabia's "quiet diplomacy", starting with Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz' visits early in June to Libya, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

As no definite statements were made in any of the capitals visited, speculation was rife, but there was a consensus that the object of the prince's visits to the four capitals was to promote an Arab summit conference.

Several leaders have called for such a conference, including Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, who said there will be one but did not mention a date or venue. Mr. Arafat's political adviser, Hani Al-Hassan, told Ashraq Al-Awsat newspaper on Tuesday that the summit should be held in Damascus.

He said it should be well-prepared beforehand, and should urgently discuss the "military option and Arab political moves in order to arrest differences and unify the Arab stand to confront Israel, which is at its lowest political ebb at this moment, in spite of its military superiority."

In the context of the presumed summit plans, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi has visited Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates as well as Saudi Arabia, where he met some heads of state and foreign ministers.

Another reason, for Prince Abdullah's tour, according to reported diplomatic speculation, was to prepare the way for Col. Qadhafi's visit, which seemed to surprise most observers. Sources commented that his visit to Syria was the least surprising, due to the agreement of the two countries on several issues at hand, particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement. A joint Syrian-Libyan statement has described Lebanon as having been "forced to sign" the accord.

While in North Yemen, Col. Qadhafi did not meet with PLO chief Yasser Arafat, who was visiting at that time. But President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced that Libya and the PLO had agreed to cease their mutual media attacks. "This came in spite of recurrent mutual Libyan-Palestinian accusations."



Anwar Al-Khatib

He also sees healthy signs in the actions of many of Israel's Oriental Jews who have called for a world conference on the Palestinian problem, to be held in Israel under the chairmanship of Yitzhak Navon.

On the size and importance of the Israeli-backed Village Leagues, the ex-governor of Jerusalem said the leagues are small and are basically ineffective.

Kimche discusses redeployment in US

AMMAN — Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Kimche visited Washington unexpectedly on Wednesday to discuss with the US government the possibility of a partial Israeli pullback to Lebanon to the Awali River.

Israeli radio, monitored here, said Mr. Kimche was discussing the redeployment plan with the State Department in the light of Syria's refusal to make possible the implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord. The United States has raised the possibility of halting a Syrian pullback through efforts to regain the occupied Golan Heights, annexed by Israel.

Secretary of State George Shultz is expected to discuss the offer about implementing official visits to Damascus, but the move would require government approval, saying that country would release any American hostages on the Golan.

Israeli redeployment to the Awali River is seen as a logical first step in the process of Lebanon's withdrawal from positions in the east of the country. The move would allow Prime Minister Begin to decide to advance the date of his planned Washington visit due to the Syrian refusal to move.

'Jordanisation' fears are illusory, Nabulsi says

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A recent trend of inviting non-Jordanian banks to increase the proportion of local equity in their capital has none of the nationalistic or radical purposes which have been attributed to it, says Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, Dr. Nabulsi gave the first authoritative statement on the idea, which has caused some concern in banking circles who understood it as a policy of "Jordanisation". Preferring to call it "localisation", he stressed that it would in no way restrict foreign capital activity; that the policy was not at this time legislative and that it was being pursued with a good measure of flexibility.

"If you are inviting non-Jordanian banks to reorganise themselves in the form of a Jordanian company with 51 per cent Jordanian equity, that is not Jordanisation because, on the contrary, in most of these cases we are inviting them to increase their part in the equity," he said. He gave the example of bank capitalised at JD 2 million, which under localisation would increase its capital to JD 5 million, 51 per cent Jordanian owned. The parent company's share would go from JD 2 million to just under JD 2.5 million.

Dr. Nabulsi also pointed out that all the capital would remain in the private sector, and banks would have a number of options for selling shares locally. On the purpose of the proposal, he said, "Basically it is a policy which intends to improve the capitalisation of banks and the standing of banks... We are trying to improve their resources and to improve their activity and to give them the chance to make a better participation in the economy."

He pointed out that one Non-Jordanian bank, the Arab Land Bank, had accepted a Central Bank invitation to localise its capital. Asked if any other banks would soon be invited, he said the Central Bank did have any set programme. "The government at one time had a look at it for a three-year period, but it's a very flexible thing... I can't at this point put a short time limit on it."

Localisation is intended to be a "long process", and he repeated that at this stage it is not compulsory. "I don't know later it could be... There has been a lot of confusion and misunderstanding. Some people have spoken of it as a 'move against'."



Mohammad Said Nabulsi

foreign capital," etc., or as a "restriction of foreign investment" — all these things have not been considered at all to be the aim of it. On the contrary, Jordan has been and still is a firm believer in attracting foreign capital and in protecting the interests of foreign investors."

Many Middle Eastern and North African countries have done or are doing something of the sort, he pointed out.

More on monetary policy, Arab aid debt: see remainder of the interview, page 5

INSIDE

World Paper

The International
newsmagazine takes
on overview of
world terrorism



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ADDIS ABABA — Heads of African states leaving the conference hall on the second day of the summit meetings of the OAU (AP photo)

Polisario Front withdraws from OAU conference

A DISPUTE that held the beginning of the Organization of African Unity summit conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was resolved when the Polisario Front, the group fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, agreed to withdraw from the summit yesterday.

The issue of admission of the Polisario into the organisation led to the failure of the first attempt to hold a summit in Tripoli, Libya last August. Morocco claims sovereignty over the Western Sahara and led a boycott of almost twenty nations thus depriving the summit of the required quorum of 34 members.

The summit which was to have begun on Monday was delayed because there was a delega-

tion from Western Sahara ready to participate in the conference.

A spokesman for the Polisario said the Front decided to withdraw in the interest of African unity and also to save the OAU. The decision followed intensive consultations among delegates and the personal intervention by the Chairman of the Organisation, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Polisario-proclaimed Sahara Arab Democratic Republic, appeared among reporters at the Africa Hall Conference Centre and said the Front had decided, voluntarily and temporarily, not to take part in the summit.

القدس

1,200 Yarmouk graduates commence

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

IRBID — "Mother! I have succeeded!" cried out Dina Tell as she read a poem in the name of the class of 1983 to the audience at the Yarmouk University "Mother, I have succeeded to express your happiness." And the sound of "Zagaret" — the traditional shrill ululation — was heard throughout the packed gymnasium.

The occasion was the graduation of the fourth class of students from Yarmouk University. Prime Minister Muḍar Badran, in his capacity as chairman of the University's Royal Commission, attended the graduation last Thursday and distributed degrees to 1,200 graduates.

"Students are a ship stored with the fuel of the future," said Dr. Adnan Badran, President of the University, in an

address. "This new group of graduates, armed with knowledge and qualified to turn the wheel of progress, will join the previous Yarmouk graduates in the task of building the country."

He stressed the need for careful teaching and preparation of the youth of the country, because the future depends on them. Dr. Badran pointed out the important role of universities in this process. Yarmouk University itself

has continued to establish new departments and opened fields for more post-graduate studies and scientific research.

Addressing the graduates, the Prime Minister wished them luck and stressed that they should do their best for their country and society, using what they have learnt and what they know.

• **ACTING UNIVERSITY** President Rashid Al-Diqir last Saturday named the director of the strategic studies centre in Australia. Prof. Miller, who briefed him on the history of the university.

• **DR. ABDUL-SALAM** Al-Majid received teachers and employees of the university this week following the issue of a royal decree on the establishment of the academy of arts and sciences. The council of deans is considering establishing a temporary council for the college to draft its rules. Dr. Majid said he hoped that admission to this college and to the college of dentistry will be by next scholastic year.

• **"DISCIPLINARY LAW"** as related to Administrative and Criminal Codes, a book by Dr. Shukhi of the university was published this week. It deals with discipline and punishment within the state, the private and public sectors and within unions.

• **THE STUDENTS'** Affairs Department organised a field trip for a group of students to Petra and Ajlun this week.

• **A COURSE** in clerical work started this week at the technical consultation and services centre in the university. The Director of the centre, Mr. Amr Al-'Abad, delivered a speech in which he welcomed participants. The two-month course aims at improving the skills of university employees.

Muslim women display crafts

By Tricia Weir
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Young Women's Muslim Association and the Pakistani Women's Association of Jordan held a bazaar and craft exhibition in the Amra Hotel on 6 and 7 June.

Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, the bazaar offered many beautiful handicrafts from Jordan, Pakistan and in co-operation with the embassies of Switzerland, Germany and the Philippines, some special European chocolate, toys and attractive wooden items were presented.

All the proceeds will be donated towards the construction of a new building to house the school.

• **HIS MAJESTY** King Hussein honoured this year's 12 outstanding graduates from each field of study at Yarmouk University in a special ceremony at the Riqadha Palace on Sunday, 11 June. Each of the 12 graduates was presented with an award to mark their achievements.

• **DR. TAWFIQ** Al-Hadad (Economics), Dr. Zuhair Al-Sabbagh (Economics), Dr. Ali Al-Hajad (Arabic), Dr. Majid Al-Samir (Engineering) and Dr. Ali Al-Awad (Statistics) have received awards as the best teachers in their respective faculties. The awards were given after a vote was taken among the students.

• **DR. GARY** Rollison of the Department of Humanities has received this year's award for outstanding research. Dr. Rollison, an archaeologist, has done extensive work on the Ghazal near Amman.

• **DR. FEMEL** Dogramaci of Yarmouk University, Beyoğlu, Ankara, Turkey, has been awarded the Order of Yarmouk University for her contribution to research in Turkish-Arab relations.

• **A GROUP** of graduate students studying Political Science with particular emphasis on the Middle East have arrived from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland to begin a concentrated six-week Arabic course on Saturday, 18 June. The course will include translation, from Arabic to English and vice versa, and discussion in Arabic on matters of political and social importance.

Spaniards seek to present Petra to the world

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

MOST PEOPLE'S idea of the Nabateans has come from cursory visits to their stronghold, the world-famous "rose-red city, half as old as time." Literally, it is such, almost. But archaeologist-script writer Vicente Simon began to ask himself why it was not better known internationally, and came to the conclusion: "Because Arabs don't know how to make propaganda." He then set out to do that himself.

A Spaniard who has always been fascinated with the Arabs and their culture, he came to Yarmouk University to teach Spanish for one year in 1980/81, and had his first sight of Petra, then visited it again and again, coming up with the idea of doing a film on it. He started to work on various levels, and found help, support and love for Petra in the Ministry of Information Undersecretary Peter Salah, who was the "first and most important stone in my project."

Creating a culture

Together, they worked and planned and prepared, and got local authorities interested. Then came the task of convincing the Jordanian and Spanish television corporations of the importance of such a film, which will show the West that, contrary to what it believes, the Arabs had something to say to the world "at least one thousand years before the Prophet Muhammad — because the Nabateans were Arabs. There are roots, especially for the Jordanian people," said Dr. Simon.

He thinks of them as a people who were able to create a culture and a civilization out of nothing, with the highest handicraft of all, lack of water. That is the reason he waited, but for many other reasons was unable, to show his dreams, who have been able to manage quite well with a minimal supply of the vital liquid.

Dr. Simon returned to Spain, researched and studied, and above all, discussed thoroughly with two of his

best friends, how to approach this project. They were film director Jaime Villate, and director of photography Lorenzo Cebrian, who decided to come to Jordan at their own expense to find filming locations, study the matter well, and present it to Spanish TV along with 2,000 "beautiful photographs" of Petra.

With Mr. Salah's help again, providing transportation and other needs, they had convinced both Jordanian and Spanish TV that "the best thing for tourism is a good documentary." But, continued Dr. Simon, one very important thing was missing: aerial photography. No helicopter could be provided for them to film a certain sequence in their film.

Golden glimpse

Everyone knows that it was Swiss explorer John Louis Burckhardt who was the first Westerner to see Petra. But he was rushed through by his guide, and barely saw anything of it. Nine years later came two Englishmen, Ryhy and Mangles, who saw the "Deir" through binoculars, suddenly. In the afternoon sun, golden in the far distance. They tried to reach it, but kept losing their way, and this sequence of the film shows them leaving, with just the top of the pointed spire of the Deir peaking at them from behind the mountain.

Because a helicopter was never found, this scene could not be shot the way the filmmakers would have liked.

Another problem the seven-man Spanish team found was that although they had two Spanish-speaking colleagues from the Jordan TV team, they were not translators, and this made it difficult to explain to the bedouins what the team really needed. This cost them a bedouin wedding scene, and almost got them beaten up, but fortunately it ended peacefully, minus the sequence.

Bedouin scenes, Dr. Simon feels, are necessary because that kind of life still retains vestiges of Nabatean life, which could help explain this wonderful civilization to the Western mind. The team wanted to show desert wells, camel caravans, the way a bedouin was made and erected.

The first idea was to divide the film into two one-hour shows, explained



Cameramen get a tricky angle amid Petra's multicoloured cliffs

the director, Mr. Jaime Villate. The first part would show Petra fleetingly, as Burckhardt saw it, with just the rocks, and tell the Western audience who knows nothing about Nabateans, that they managed to build a legendary city that disappeared for centuries. At the end, people would know that the city exists, but not much else about it.

Mr. Villate hopes this will capture the imagination of the audience and make them want to see the second part, telling who the Nabateans were, how they built the city, the importance of water to them and how they channelled it into their rocky fortress.

Touching rocks

This was very difficult to portray, due to the size of the monuments and rocks. The only way to show their true size, he continues, was to bring actors into it, shooting them from a long distance, in order to show their true relationship in size to the rocks. So Petra is always framed in the shots, and the actor is incidental, but portrays in his attitude certain anecdotes of the discovery.

The film will be distributed in four versions: Arabic, Spanish, English and French. Jordan TV will distribute to all the Arab countries, while the Spanish TV will have the rights for the rest of the world, including 22 Spanish-speaking Latin American countries.

Mr. Villate said that one of the characteristics of making a document-

ary is that the material is always changing, as there is no prefixed plot. Dr. Simon agrees with him, and adds that the reality changes when filming, and becomes richer. "With the material we've got, I think the result will be as near as possible to the original outline," he says.

"I'm really obsessed with the formal approach to Petra — that is, I am amazed by the pure shapes of the rocks

and the colours, these things that we call abstracts," says the artist in Mr. Villate. "If Henry Moore were there, he would go berserk — it's like walking through his sculptures."

Dr. Simon adds that one has to keep to physical contact with the rocks: "You have to touch them, you need them for getting ahead. And sometimes you have physical difficulty getting through the narrow places."

Although their task was difficult, and they had hoped to express the Nabatean civilization and Jordan's heritage better, the Spaniards are satisfied with their joint effort, and hope they will be able to bring back the film for viewing in Jordan in October or November. After their first exploratory trip, they filmed here twice, two weeks last February, and 35 days in May and June. This colossal work will be completed after a lot of editing, and after one of Spain's most famous film composers, Pepe Nieto, writes the musical score. Although Nabatean music is not known, Mr. Nieto is an expert in the oriental music, and will most certainly round off the two-part film with the appropriate and masterly touch for which he is known internationally.

• **AMMAN** — Minister of the Interior Ahmad 'Obaidat has approved the formation of a group to be called the Citizen's Protection Association, the first of its kind in Jordan. The association, headed by Dr. Abdullah Al-Khatib, will act partly as a consumer protection agency. Dr. Hani Al-Shak'a, a founding member, told The Star it will take measures to protect the public from fraud, exploitation as well as from road accidents and pollution. It will sponsor lectures, bulletins, working gatherings, studies and research, with special attention to consumer items, including food, to ensure their safety and conformity with standards. Prices are also in its purview. The association has 20 founding members.

• **AMMAN** — The Council of Higher Education has decided to commit Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Jordan and Jordanian missions abroad, to supply the council with information and statistics on Jordanian students in higher educational institutions abroad.

• **AMMAN** — The Council of Higher Education is conducting a scientific study on supply of and demand for trained Jordanian manpower within the level of secondary certificate. For the years 1982-1986 (throughout all governmental (non-military) and private sector organizations employing over 20 people. The demand section has been completed and the other part is supply, expected to finish soon. This study is financed by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education headed by Her Majesty Queen Noor. It will show shortages and surpluses in the various fields of specialization.

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Donation aids work of CP Foundation

By Kathy Kakish

AMMAN — Under a British government aid programme, the Central Policy Foundation of Jordan, on Monday received a donation of equipment and aids for the disabled costing nearly £2,000. The equipment was purchased in consultation with Dr. Samira, the director of the foundation, and the British Spastics Society.

The donation went a long way towards furthering the work of the foundation which was established in 1977 by a group of ladies and doctors from the King Hussein Medical Centre.

Dr. Samira, in an interview with The Star, described its mission: CP is a condition, and not a disease, she said; it does not result in damage to the brain cells during their growth.

"It is a congenital condition, including an unhealthy pregnancy, the mother, her mental or drug taking during pregnancy, or a difficult labour which may deprive the baby of oxygen, the lack of proper care during the first months of life, household accidents and road accidents."

The symptoms are disabilities or retardation in physical development. Infants who have CP are usually slow in learning to roll, crawl, stand and walk. Associated with these disabilities are sometimes mental, visual, auditory and speech disabilities, depending on the degree of damage in the brain cells.

Untrained midwives

Because CP is neither hereditary nor infectious, it is one of the conditions which could be easily prevented by taking proper care of the pregnant mother, providing her with basic nutrition, providing for delivery in cases that need professional help, and training midwives.

The majority of deliveries, especially in rural areas, are done by untrained midwives. It is essential that they should be properly trained to be able to spot the cases with high risk of pregnancy or delivery complications, Dr. Samira said.

The foundation, which is located at the Medical Centre, has treated 870 cases since its establishment. This year, 333 patients are being helped, of whom 209 are new ones. Most of the patients are under 15 years of age. "The younger they are, the better they can be helped," she said. "It is better if we get them in the first months of their lives."

Because the foundation has a very small permanent staff, it depends heavily on donations and the work of volunteers. "These are mainly housewives and university students who teach the children through play."

Volunteers do not have to be trained in dealing with children who have CP. They are asked to play with the children as they would with normal ones, with concentration on having them exercise any weak muscles or muscles such as the limbs or jaws.

Most of the volunteers are foreign ladies. "But unfortunately, they reside in Jordan for a short period of time, and we lose them when they return to their countries."

All the children are treated for free, and free transportation is provided for them and their mothers. Many families think that because the foundation is located at the Medical Centre, only those with army cards can send their children. But "we take in any child who comes to us," Dr. Samira said. "If he or she does not have CP, we direct him to the right place."

Less than 10 per cent of CP cases come in from here and to the centre at Zarqa," said Dr. Samira. "The rate of CP in Jordan is 7 in 1,000 births, a high rate compared with developed countries where it is 1.5-2 in 1,000."

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A haunting image of Petra

By Trilela Weir
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Much has been written, shown and said of Petra. But the photographic revelations presented by Monsieur Roger Clotire at the French Cultural Centre are those of a patient photographer who took the time not only to look but also to see the reality and drama of its natural beauty, past and present, and the importance of its Bedouin inhabitants.

"I have tried to show Petra as I feel it," says M. Clotire, "and I hope the pictures illustrate it. There is the past, the present and a mixture of all the elements. It is not from an archaeological view or from a tourist's view."

The exhibition, under the patronage of Director-General of Tourism Michel Hamarneh and in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, opened at the centre on 7 June.

As the visitor enters the quiet, carefully lit room, he immediately senses the authentic atmosphere that this exhibition has tried to create. M. Clotire has taken over four years to gather his pictures, 50 of which were selected for the exhibition.

The distinctive design and colour of the ancient stone monuments are beautifully captured both in sunlight, which highlights the familiar colouring, and in shade, emphasizing the drama and vastness of the architecture.

But the most moving selection of pictures is a group of portraits of the proud Bedouins whose lives and livelihoods are embedded in and around those magnificent rock sculptures and statues.

M. Clotire did not enter Petra simply as a tourist. He went with the intention of bringing to the world the faces and life-styles of these sensitive people. He had to take the time to get to know them and his patience has been rewarded.

The result allows us to witness some intimate family moments. He has had the privilege of witnessing and capturing the early morning bath of a young boy, the spinning and weaving of the women and even their moments of gossip. He has come close to the ancient woman who still carries a load of wool on her head, above a wrinkled face that depicts a long life of pain, toil and laughter.

The poignant picture of two children crouched in the corner of their stone shelter with a shaft of light streaming through a hole in the wall, illustrates the simplicity of the people, and care, thoughtfulness and respect with which M. Clotire approached his subjects. These pictures are given in willing response by Petra's inhabitants. They are not stolen by some fleeting tourist, but reflect M. Clotire's own sensitivity.

His technique was simple. He used no special effects. "I just waited until I

find the right light and colour. At first I thought it would be impossible to capture the true atmosphere of Petra and I had to make the people consider me as a friend," he said.

"The idea was not to produce an exhibition later, but just to capture the atmosphere."

M. Clotire has been interested in photography for over 20 years. He has been in Jordan for six years and is due to leave soon.

His exhibition will run until 30 June. It presents Petra, with its remains of the past and its fascinating present-day life in a sincere, interesting and unique manner which is sure to leave a haunting memory of the place with everyone who views it.



Roger Clotire



A life of pain, toil and laughter is engraved in a face

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

A calm week

By Mamdauh El-Ghali

THIS WEEK'S dealing was calm, and no remarkable deals were concluded. Hesitation settled at 1 per cent by the weekend. Stock prices were relatively stable, and fluctuations did not exceed 0.5 per cent.

During the week from 7-13 June about 580,000 shares were handled at a market value exceeding JD 1.5 million, divided among 1,370 deals — a decrease of 61.4 per cent compared to last week.

Daily handling came to JD 320,000 and dealt with was 9.4 per cent, or 19 per cent of total market handling. This is an indication of relative stability in daily business.

The banks sector maintained the lead with 61.7 per cent of the week's business, a drop of 11.3 points from last week's level. Within this sector five out of 17 banks accounted for 61.7 of the business or 38.1 per cent of the total market. Bank of Jordan had 22.4 per cent of the sector or 13.8 per cent of the total, followed by Jordan National Bank with 14.5 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Jordan Finance House had 9.1/5.6 per cent; Jordan Financial Securities 8.7/5.4 per cent, and Arab Bank occupied 7/4.3 per cent.

Industrialists advanced by 8.9 points to occupy 19.4 per cent of total handling. Five out of 25 industrial companies occupied 63.1 per cent of the sector, or 12.2 per cent of total. Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company had 21.1 per cent of the sector (4.1 per cent of total), Jordan Petroleum Refinery 15.4/2.1 per cent, Jordan Cement Factories 10.5/2 per cent and National Industries 5.3/1 per cent.

The services sector accounted for 12.4 per cent of total handling, a drop of 1.6 points from last week. Within this sector two out of 11 companies occupied 74.8 per cent of the sector or 9.2 per cent of the total. National General Investments occupied 45.5 per cent of the sector or 5.6 per cent of total and Arab Investments and International Trading 29.3/3.6 per cent.

Insurance sector had 6.5 per cent of the market, up 4 points from last week. Two out of 12 companies had 55.6 per cent of the sector or 3.6 per cent of total: General Insurance Company with 30.5 per cent and 2 per cent respectively, and Arab Insurance with 25.1/1.6 per cent.

The stock of 65 companies was handled during this week. Twenty two showed an increase in their stock prices, including Al-Mashreq Exchange closing at JD 30 up from JD 28, General Insurance at JD 3.840 up from JD 3.640, Jordan Dairy Company at JD 1.090 up from JD 1.050 and Garage Owners' Federation Office at JD 9.250 up from JD 9.

The prices of 20 companies dropped, including Dar Al-Sha'b, closing at JD 1.250 down from JD 1.380, Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 4.150 down from JD 4.450, National General Investments at JD 1.500 down from JD 1.600, Arab Development and Investments at JD 3 down from JD 3.200 and National Steel Industry at JD 2.640 down from JD 2.760.

Fifteen companies showed no change in their stock prices.

The record figure showed a 1 per cent decrease as the result of the week. Hesitation came to 0.5 per cent.

In the over-the-counter market more than 570,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 740,000.

The weekly record

An agreement reached at the 1980 Amman summit "meant the make-up for the Libyan and Algerian deficit. Now they paid for two or three years. Some said, well we understand it to be for two or three years; others understand it for more than that, etc.. They are not now, any more. No one is paying (for the deficit). That's why I said the total of \$1.2 billion is down to \$800 million."

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordanian government plans no restriction on the repatriation of profits by foreign firms, or exchange controls of any kind in the foreseeable future, says Dr. Mohammad Sald Nablusi, Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan. An estimated 30 per cent decrease in Arab pledged financial assistance and other slowdown in foreign exchange supply do not call for such moves at the present time, he said.

In an interview with The Star, Dr. Nablusi said, "...If we have indications that this shortfall in Arab assistance is something temporary, we need not take any measures to reverse the situation for the next two or three years."

Dr. Nablusi was being interviewed after giving a lecture at the Amman Marriott Hotel last Thursday, in which he specified that Arab financial assistance had dropped by 30 per cent. Asked about the specifics, he said, "I'm referring to the (1978) Baghdad summit agreement, which fixed the Arab assistance at \$1.2 billion. Now it's less than that, about \$750-\$800 million."

"We Saudi Arabia and Kuwait paying everything on time; we have the (United Arab) Emirates and Qatar paying their commitments, but there is some delay; and the total amount of those four countries would come to perhaps \$800 million."

The reduction in the total was caused by the default of Libya and Algeria, who are not paying what they pledged at Baghdad. The deficit of the two countries was put at \$361 million in 1980/81. Dr. Nablusi said that although some Arab states had initially been paying additional sums to make up for that deficit, they were no longer doing so.

An agreement reached at the 1980 Amman summit "meant the make-up for the Libyan and Algerian deficit. Now they paid for two or three years. Some said, well we understand it to be for two or three years; others understand it for more than that, etc.. They are not now, any more. No one is paying (for the deficit). That's why I said the total of \$1.2 billion is down to \$800 million."

Liquidity shortage

Asked about the reasons behind a recent Central Bank decision to lower the reserve requirement on commercial banks by one percentage point, Dr. Nablusi said, "For the past few months we have noticed that there is a liquidity shortage in the banking system, and some sluggishness in the economy. It may have been a seasonal phenomenon — winter and spring are not the best of our seasons — but we're apprehensive that it may be... also a regional trend, an international one, in the sense that for the first time this sluggishness is seen not only in the general (internal) economic activity of the country, but also in certain indicators in international trade, exports and imports. "We felt that we might help by releasing some liquidity into the economy, and help the exporters as well as importers to resume a higher level of activity."

Jordan's borders are open to capital flow, Nabulsi says

The reduction in the reserve requirement also entailed a drop in the total cost of borrowing by one-quarter of one per cent, he said. This decrease in interest rates would follow almost automatically once most of the banks' funds were released.

In both his lecture and the interview, Dr. Nablusi stressed that rapid development, the maintenance of the high real growth rate achieved under the last five-year economic and social development plan was essential. It is the key "not only to lesser inflation, but also to many of the problems that persist in a developing economy, and particularly in a developing economy in the Middle East."

He admitted that it would be very difficult to keep up with the 8-10 per cent growth of the 1970s.

But "We certainly hope we will continue on a very high rate."

On the decrease in external assistance and sources of foreign exchange, Dr. Nablusi was asked about his expectation for the continued level of remittances from Jordanians working in oil-producing Arab Gulf countries.

"When it comes to remittances... there may be some lower level of remittances at the present time, but that's not any indication of what's going to happen with remittances. On the contrary, there are some indications that Jordanian remittances, by the nature of the manpower which we have, will be the least affected by the oil situation."

Dr. Nablusi has been reappointed as the Central Bank governor for a further five-year term beginning on 1 June.

Diplomats' customs rules

By Ahmad Shaker
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The cabinet has approved the new customs law, which will take effect at the beginning of July, The Star learned.

Exemptions for diplomatic and consular officers are as follows:

Article (160) The following will be exempt from customs duty and other taxes, provided the foreign government concerned reciprocates:

A. All personal effects imported by non-Jordanian diplomats and members of the consular corps (honorary members excluded) stationed in Jordan.

B. Imports by non-honorary embassies and consular offices. Those imports listed in paragraph (A) should suit actual needs and remain within a reasonable limit. The minister has the authority to limit quantities of certain items.

C. Personal effects, furniture and household effects imported for administrators working in embassies and consular offices and who are nationals of that respective embassy, and who do not otherwise benefit from exemptions, provided the items arrive in the country within six months after arrival, subject to extension for another six months.

Cars belonging to these people will be granted temporary entry permits for a three-year period, subject to extension.

Drivers and servants are not considered administrators.

Art. (161 A) Exempted items cannot be disposed of before the department is notified and all dues are paid in accordance with the prevailing customs tariff.

B. No customs or taxes will be due if the beneficiary disposes of the exempted item after five years (provided the steps are reciprocated by the other country).

C. Exempted cars cannot be disposed of before the three-year exemption expires, except:

— When the beneficiary's term expires;
— If the vehicle suffers damages that make it unfit for the use of the diplomat, upon the recommendation of the Traffic Department, or
— In case of sale by one diplomat to another enjoying exemption rights.

If the car is transferred after three years, for other reasons than the expiry of the diplomat's term in Jordan, the vehicle will be subject to all customs duties. If the transfer is made due to the expiry of the mission's reduction of 30 per cent in customs fees will be granted.

TELEPHONES WITH UNPAID BILLS TO BE DISCONNECTED

The Telecommunications Corporation announces that it will start disconnecting telephones of subscribers who will have not paid their January and February telephone bills by Wednesday 15 June, 1983. The telephones will not be reconnected except after payment of due bills, in addition to reconnection fees of JD 5.

Notice: Closing date for the above mentioned bills was 18 April, 1983. Despite the distribution of the new telephone directory with bills, the percentage of bills paid has not yet exceeded 34 per cent. The corporation, expressed deep regret at having to use its right to disconnect the telephones of those who will not pay their bills in due time.

Director-General
Mohammed Shahid Isma'il

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economy

FAO reports two-year agricultural price plunge

ROME (OPECNA) — The prices of most agricultural commodities dropped sharply over the past two years as a result of the world recession, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The price decline, which began early in 1981, persisted well into 1982, checking the previous growth in the value of world agricultural trade, FAO's "Commodity Review and Outlook 1982-83" said.

"By the third quarter of 1982, the world index of these prices, expressed in terms of current US dollars, stood 22 per cent below the 1980 average."

"For developing countries' agricultural exports, the index dropped by as much as 30 per cent in the same period," the review stated.

Low-income countries dependent on agricultural exports for foreign exchange were particularly hard-hit, according to the review.

FAO sources said, however, that the plunge may have bottomed out, citing upturns in early 1983 in the prices of some major traded

commodities such as rubber, maize and cotton. They said the upturns indicated a more favourable short-term outlook for exporters of some agricultural products.

FAO Director-General Edouard Snijman warned that recession was suppressing the climate for investment in both industry and agriculture.

"Many commodity prices have reached ruinous levels, causing severe difficulties for existing international stabilisation agreements," he said.

As an example, Dr. Snijman cited sugar, which had been selling at only six cents a pound on the international market, barely half the minimum price set by the International Sugar Agreement and far below production costs of even the more efficient producers.

The director general said for the first time since the 1950s, developing countries as a group had experienced a drop in per capita income, with production and income losses due to recession amounting to more than \$50 billion in 1981.



FIRE: An unconscious victim of smoke inhalation is carried out of Abnoud Furniture Store in Juhel Hussein, which caught fire last Saturday destroying most of the contents of the store. Two workers inside the store were able to escape, while the third could not make it. The Civil Defence Directorate which brought out the fire under control quickly, said it was caused by using thinner near a fire inside the store.

Saudis look at Islamic finance

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

WHY HAS Saudi Arabia, the cradle of Islam, not allowed a single Islamic commercial bank to operate officially within its borders?

Sure enough, there is the Islamic Development Bank, a state-owned institution operating out of Jeddah. But it is really more an aid fund than an institution catering for the public at large. It deals mainly with governments and state-owned organizations.

The answer is crucial and has already prompted a growing controversy at all levels of the Saudi society. But the outcome of this debate could soon reverberate throughout the whole Middle East and beyond.

Take the case of Guido Carli for instance. Mr. Carli, who is a prestigious personality on the world banking scene, was a former member and director of several Italian and international financial as well as monetary organizations. During 1957-58, he was minister of external trade in Italy before being appointed as governor of the Bank of Italy where he remained for 18 years until 1978.

Intimate dilemma

Well, Guido Carli just got the mandate to study the whole economics of Islamic finance and how central banks or monetary agencies can deal with the key concept of no interest rate and the system of profit and loss-sharing.

But before going further into the intricate dilemma that Guido Carli will be looking into, let us go back to Saudi Arabia to understand the scope of the problem.

When the first application to set up an Islamic bank was submitted in the mid-1960s to the Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency (Sama) as well as to the Supreme Council of Scholars, there was yet no precedent. The risks of a failure were considered to be far too high to venture into such a new avenue.

The kingdom had hardly a traditional banking system then, and most of Saudi funds were channelled through intermediaries in Beirut who, in turn, funnelled the money forward to Europe.

Twenty years later, the Saudi riba-banking system has improved considerably, following a major Saudi-ization of the whole set-work and a tighter control over the ins and outs of the royal.

Nobody doubts today that the system can work. After all, wasn't the Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt, a Saudi majority-controlled commercial institution, recently ranked as number one in the world for its year-to-year growth?

Thus, the problem appears to be far more serious today. The issue is not whether the system works, but what would be the impact of a full Islamization of the financial sector in the kingdom with a total money stock of \$30 billion kept within the national borders. That is what Guido Carli has to study.

And don't underestimate the consequences. Take the following case in an Islamic country such as Jordan, where the income tax guidelines are largely inspired by the British system:

In a normal riba-transaction, the borrower of funds can deduct interest charges as a cost from its taxable income. But what if there is no interest involved and the actual cost of funds falls down to a share of profits awarded to the lender? The tax laws would not normally allow any deduction to the user-borrower of funds, although he does actually forego a share of his profits. That is what the Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan was complaining recently about.

But Dr. Ibrahim Kamel, executive vice-president of the Al-Maali Al-Islami Trust, goes much deeper into the subject. In a long special briefing with the press recently, he exposed far greater hurdles.

"First of all," he said, "if you look at money, you recognize that by issuing money, the government is borrowing public deposits at interest, whether it is a legal reserve (imposed on the banks), treasury bills or bonds."

"So the first problem — Islamically — is that the ruler is himself practising riba with his public. Now, the rule for all countries except Saudi Arabia, where there is formally no interest. The system itself, Sama and its regulations and ordinance, prohibits Sama from dealing with interest internally. Although there are non-interest bearing reserves and interest is being charged by banks outside the disguise of commissions."

"If you take into account that the printing machine is money into circulation is the tap, and that the central bank is the drain that takes the extra money out of the system, if you put an Islamic bank inside such a system, it just does not work."

"They can't take legal reserves from us and not remunerate us, because we will make a loss on our deposits. And we can't be remunerated because that would be riba. They have to design a parallel system, allowing them to take money from us on a profit and loss-sharing basis, which means that each time it needs to use our money, the state must come up with an economic study on a specific project to ensure that it is feasible and profitable. Otherwise, we won't let them have our money, call it whatever you want."

"The same rule applies to the bonds and treasury bills. The government will need to replace that with an Islamic system of Sukuk (certificates) for defined projects that show defined returns, thus allowing us to share in those returns."

"And when you follow that reasoning up to the concept of an Islamic government as it stems from the Quran and Sunna, you realize that the ruler has basically only one obligatory source of funds which is the Zakat. Everything else he does must be economically viable to allow his people to participate with him."

East meets West

"Now, if one thinks about the era of crazy welfare spending that this world has witnessed over the past 25 years — the end of World War II with the catastrophic requisitioning of today, especially in Third World countries indebted at a point where they can't even service their debts with their exports, maybe we are beginning to see some sense."

And strongly enough, despite all their apparent contradictions, that may be the junction where Islamic checks and proponents of monetary policy in the West meet.

Adds Dr. Kamel: "Maybe this discretionary power of the government has by issuing money and thus control of value (of things) has been abused and that has resulted in inflation and underemployment."

Both insist on linking strictly the supply of money to the supply of goods and services. And thus, both advocate a greater share of economic activity to private entrepreneurs, which is increasingly becoming the trend throughout the Arab world, as opposed to heavy state intervention which predominated the 1960s and early '70s.

Algeria, now undergoing a remarkable era of liberalization through Sudan and Egypt up to Iraq — albeit much more slowly.

"Yet," warns John Kenneth Galbraith, the renowned Canadian-born economist, "the idea of pure market forces operating impersonally may be a tragic utopia."



Cleaning the coast of Bahrain: No dead fish caught.

Reports of polluted fish denied

The Secretary General of the Qatar Environment Protection Committee D. Hassan Abdulla Kuskush has denied reports of polluted fish in the territorial waters of the UAE.

In a statement Dr. Kuskush said the waters are now free and that no dead fish was caught in the area.

He also dismissed fears that bird life in the area will be affected saying that "only heavy pollution will affect bird life. But there are no reports of dead birds to that effect. Dr. Kuskush said efforts are continuing to be made by the United Nations Environment Programme and other members of the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment to help member states fight the problem."

Agencies



Saida Internment camp, Lebanon: Inmates have been restless since the first anniversary of the Lebanese invasion.

Militias fight in Lebanon as Ansar inmates riot

BEIRUT (AP) — Fighting broke out between Lebanese militias in the northern port city of Tripoli Tuesday as Beirut newspapers and radio stations highlighted reports of jailbreaks at Israel's Ansar prison camp in south Lebanon.

Police said one man was killed and two were wounded in clashes between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian militiamen in the streets of Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

The new fighting was in the low-income Kubbeh neighbourhood and the streets surrounding the business district known as the American Square and forced schools and shops in both areas to close.

In Beirut, radio and newspaper reports said the Ansar disorders were the worst in the camp since Israel set it up last summer during the invasion to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization. The camp has about 5,000 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

The prisoners have been restless since the invasion's first anniversary on 6 June. The fatal shooting of an inmate who tried to escape Sunday set off riots that included stone throwing and burning of tents.

The reports claimed between 10 to 20 prisoners managed to escape into the hills and valleys surrounding the prison camp during the riots and that Israeli helicopter squadrons were called in to help troops in tanks and armoured personnel carriers, search for the escapees.

middle east

Youth are the nation's best asset — Emir

A TOTAL of 631 graduates, made up of 215 men and 416 women passed out from the Qatar University last week.

Conferring the degrees on the new graduates, the Emir of Qatar III Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani observed that the contributions young Qataris make to their country, the Arab and the Islamic community in general, depends on their intellectual capabilities and educational achievements rather than their numbers.

The Emir said Qatar's educational policy is based on the fact that educated Qataris are the best hope for the future. He stressed the need for graduate studies in various fields of education, particularly in scientific research and expressed optimism that the University would realise its dreams when it moves to a new campus soon.



The Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani (left) confers a degree on one of the new graduates.

From June 1st we'll be taking off for the Gulf Six Flights Weekly

According to the following schedule:

Day	Amman	Bahrain	Doha	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Muscat	Ras Al Khaimah	Sharjah
Dep	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr
Monday	13:00	16:35	20:20	19:15	21:35	20:30	—	—
Tuesday	13:00	16:35	20:20	19:15	21:35	20:30	21:30	—
Wednesday	14:30	17:10	21:00	19:55	22:15	21:10	—	—
Thursday	14:30	17:10	21:00	19:55	22:15	21:10	—	—
Friday	14:30	17:10	21:00	19:55	22:15	21:10	—	—
Sunday	13:00	16:35	20:20	19:15	21:35	20:30	—	21:30

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MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Khomeini rejects Iraqi ceasefire proposals

NICOSIA - Iran's ruler Ayatollah Khomeini dismissed Saturday Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's ceasefire offer as a propaganda ploy designed to gain time for a pre-emptive attack against Iran during the Ramadan, the official Iranian news agency, reported. Khomeini, who was addressing a number of Muslim clergymen and seminarians in Tehran, called on the Iranian armed forces to maintain their vigilance throughout Ramadan in order to cope with any surprise attack by the Iraqi forces.

PLO newspaper resumes publication

BEIRUT - Fatah al-Thawra, the official newspaper of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization resumed publication in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli Saturday after a 10-month shutdown. Reports said the four-page newspaper carried a statement from Arafat pledging to safeguard the unity of the PLO's mainstream Fatah group against mutineers.

Saudi Arabia to purchase West German tanks

HAMBURG - The West German newspaper "Der Spiegel" has reported that Saudi Arabia renewed its request for "Leopard" tanks from West Germany during the recent visit of the German Minister of Economy to Riyadh. The Saudis hope to get a confirmation from Chancellor Kohl during the forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia this summer. The issue of purchasing the tanks was suspended three years ago when Chancellor Schmidt could not honour his pledge to the Saudis.

Lebanese army picks up

BEIRUT - The US army officer in charge of the rebuilding of the Lebanese army Col. Flint says the army can now mobilise 14,000 combat men with 10,000 others as a supporting force. Col. Flint told the "Monday Morning" newspaper that the target is to mobilise 35,000 men by the end of 1983. The cost of this programme estimated at \$500 million would be borne in full by the Lebanese government. Eighty American training instructors are involved in the programme.

Palestinians restricted

TEL AVIV - The Israeli army has restricted two Palestinians to the refugee camp where they live for six months, for what a military command called "security reasons". Hamdi Faraj, editor of the East Jerusalem political weekly "Al-Shiraa" was ordered not to leave the Deheisha Camp near Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank between 1 June and 1 December, while Nasser Athiya, a student leader at Hebron University, was restricted from 24 April to 24 October.

Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages

The Language Center at the University of Jordan announces that its summer courses in Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on 18 June 1983 and continue until 17 August 1983. There are three levels of instruction: beginning, intermediate, and advanced. Classes meet 9:00-11:00 Saturday-Wednesday. The fees for each level are JD 100. Registration for the course will take place at the Language Center during the week of June 18-24, 1983, from 8:00-11:00.

For further details please call the Language Center at 843555 extension 1436.



Soviet made missile (left) used by PLO forces and (right) Israel's Python 5 air-to-air missile.

Nuclear fuse burning in the Middle East

EDITOR'S NOTE: Despite global attention focused on the debate over US missiles in Western Europe, the potential for nuclear conflict in the Middle East may be much greater than in Europe. New data about Israel's nuclear capabilities and past behaviour with nuclear weapons justifies such concern, argues Dilly Hiro, a London-based journalist and author of "Inside the Middle East."

Most people who are anxious about the rising stocks of nuclear arms in the world assume that Europe would be the theatre of a nuclear war. Yet there are indications that the region most likely to experience the use of atomic weapons, strategic or tactical, may not be Europe, but the Middle East.

This grim possibility has once again emerged with the breakdown in Jordanian-PLO negotiations and the expanding Israeli occupation of the West Bank. There is, moreover, a growing realization among observers in the Middle East itself that the stakes for Israel in a potential nuclear conflict are fundamentally different from those of their Arab opponents.

Although no rival to the superpow-

ers, these enemies are among the top five military forces on the globe. Israel is, in fact, the world's fourth largest military power, with many strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in its arsenal, according to recent revelations. The total military capacity of Arab nations is even higher than Israel's, though it does not include nuclear arms.

The prospects for renewed war between these forces have been exacerbated by domestic political developments. Menachem Begin's expansion of the West Bank settlement programme has wide support in Israel, and his personal popularity remains high, despite the results of the judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacre. Should he have to face an election in the near future, the tactics he would use during the mandatory electioneering period of 100 days can be predicted from his performance in the 1981 election campaign.

Begin combined large tax cuts on durable consumer goods with free tours of the Jewish settlements on the West Bank financed by his Likud Party. He engaged in a war of nerves

with President Assad on the issue of the Syrian missile deployment in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Finally, he ordered the bombing of Iraq's unshielded nuclear installations. Likud, which was expected to lose half its seats, ended up winning five more.

The next time around, Begin may well formally incorporate the West Bank and Gaza into Israel as a province of Likud's success at the polls. He does, he could goad the Arabs into closing ranks and planning military action.

Should hostilities break out, the Egyptian administration will come under immense popular pressure to join the Arab front. Israel would thus face an opposition which, as in the early days of the 1973 war, may put it fully on the defensive. Once again, Israel may claim that the existence of the Jewish state is threatened, and that a defence measure is justified.

PNS

Underground Jewish movement terrorises Arabs in the West Bank

By Shlomo Frankel
THE ISRAELI press revealed a few weeks ago that there exists a clandestine Jewish organization in the West Bank called "Fist of Defence", engaged in terrorist and subversive activities against Arabs and their possessions.

This organization distributed thousands of leaflets in Arabic, warning Arabs against acts of violence and stone-throwing at Israeli vehicles plying West Bank roads. They said they will retaliate violently to these acts.

Informed Israeli sources said that the clandestine organization comprises reserve army officers living in West Bank settlements. The organization possesses large quantities of arms and explosives aimed at Arabs, the sources added.

A series of attacks on Arabs have taken place since this organization was established. These include setting fire to a gas station at the entrance of Bethlehem and smashing vehicles belonging to Arabs in Beit Jala, Hebron and Birzeit. Thousands of fruit trees have also been destroyed.

This organization reportedly has a more violent policy to punish local residents by erecting barricades on roads and forcing locals to alight from their cars and continuing on foot. A few weeks ago, members of the organization killed



One of the many confrontations between West Bank Arabs and Jewish aggressors.

and a bus on the Jerusalem-Hebron highway and smashed its windows. They also attacked houses in Arroub camp on grounds that stones were hurled at Jewish buses from that part of the camp.

Such acts go on under the eyes of the police and the military authorities who do nothing to stop the aggressors.

Recently, a military tribunal in Ramallah passed severe sentences on five

Arabs from Dahrirya/Hebron for throwing stones at a military road and causing the death of an Israeli soldier. The sentences ranged from 3-17 years in jail. These are most unfair sentences because there was no evidence that someone was killed in the incident. It is fair to sentence a stone-thrower to 10 years in jail while tens of Israeli soldiers roam around free on West Bank streets.

By Michael Manley

MUCH ATTENTION was paid by the western press, particularly in the United States, to the question: did the Non-Aligned Movement return to its policy of "genuine non-alignment" at the summit in New Delhi recently? Without pausing to enquire whether the question itself has a basis in reality, large segments of the press answered their own question with a resounding "yes!"

The concerns which gave rise to the question are two-fold. First, it has always been important to those who make traditional US policy to regard non-alignment as meaning equidistance between Washington and Moscow. Second, the choice of Fidel Castro as chairman of the movement for the period 1979-1983 angered the US, because the Cuban president is a Marxist-Leninist and Cuba has special links with the Soviet Union.

It is important to understand these two issues within the context of the Non-Aligned Movement itself, rather than from the perspective of traditional US policy-making. It is also useful to examine the validity of the claim that the New Delhi meeting and the accession of Indira Gandhi as chairman for the next three years signifies a shift in the direction of the movement.

It is true that the Non-Aligned Movement began in response to the pressures of the cold war in the 1950s. With Stalin in power in the Soviet Union and John Foster Dulles conducting US foreign policy while Eisenhower played golf, there was endless pressure on smaller, newly-independent states to become a part of one or other power bloc. Tito of Yugoslavia, Nehru of India, Nasser of Egypt and Sukarno of Indonesia, the original founders of the movement, were determined by the early 1960s to avoid this pressure, and recognised the need for a third political grouping which could provide an umbrella for like-minded countries. As it happened, this aspect of their motivation at the time was to provide the same for the movement: Non-Aligned.

In fact, however, the determination to stay outside the power blocs was only one of the motives operating at the time. More importantly, the founding fathers dedicated the movement to the decolonisation process, to the struggle against imperialism and all forms of domination of one state by another, to the economic problems of the post-colonial world and to the general question of the enjoyment of sovereignty by weaker countries in the world family.

As the years passed and the movement grew to its present membership of 101, every imaginable kind of state was to join. Membership ranges from a solidly pro-western, pro-capitalist, semi-feudal monarchy through various forms of experimentation in African socialism — as in Tanzania and Zambia — to Marxist-Leninist states like Cuba and Vietnam. Included are traditional multi-party democracies like India, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Liberia: A case of misappropriation of funds?

By James Kana

NINE MONTHS after his dismissal, Hilary Dennis, former president of the Liberian National Housing and Savings Bank, is on trial in Liberia charged with misappropriating \$2.9 million of the bank's funds. This amount has now been reduced to \$1.9 million. The case has caused a great deal of interest in West Africa because it is based on a "controversial" report.

According to lawyers representing Hilary Dennis, neither the audit report of Coopers and Lybrand nor the audit report of the General Auditor, covering the activities of the National Housing and Savings Bank for the period 1979-1980 and 1981, make any reference to misappropriation of the bank's funds by its then president, Hilary Dennis. This is contrary to the claim made in a letter written by Liberia's head of state, Samuel Doe, who has authorised the arrest of Hilary Dennis, even though the Minister of Justice, Winston Tubman, had said that a decision based solely on the audit report is unjust.

The view was strongly challenged by the Attorney General, Mr. Seyon, who took the unusual step of going on television and displaying to viewers several papers which he said contained sufficient evidence that could lead to the conviction of Hilary Dennis. A few weeks after the auditor general's report, the minister of justice, who was then abroad in West Germany, was dismissed and replaced by a new justice minister. Although no official reasons were given for his dismissal, the local press maintains that his removal from office is not unconnected with some critical remarks about the Liberian regime and the Hilary Dennis case which the minister is alleged to have made in an interview he gave to the Washington Post newspaper in America.

Meanwhile, the new minister of justice who has decided to prosecute Hilary Dennis, has amended the original charge from misappropriation of \$2.9 million to "misapplication and entrusted property of \$1.9 million" without giving the court reason for doing so, while bail for the defendant has been put at the astronomical sum of \$3 million. According to Hilary Dennis' wife, this amount has already been raised by friends and sympathisers.

The defence lawyers maintain that Doe or his advisers have misinterpreted the audit report by taking the difference between the actual expenses of the bank for the year 1979 and 1980 as constituting funds misappropriated. "It would seem that no consideration has been given to budgetary appropriations for the year 1979 and 1980, nor to the level of income and profit obtained by the bank during these years", the lawyers contend. For example, whereas in 1979 "the actual expenditure for supplies was \$109,497, in 1980, this

figure rose to \$161,108. The difference between the two years amounts to \$51,211. This amount is referred to by Chairman Doe as the sum of misappropriated funds. The same applies to 17 other items listed in the head of state's letter as misappropriated funds. These range from foreign travel expenses, legal and professional fees paid by the bank, to salaries of employees in the bank. The lawyers say that all such expenditures were within the approved budgetary appropriation of the bank and that even in case "where the expenditures were not provided for in the budget, they were all subsequently approved by the board of directors of the bank, who include the minister of finance, who acts as chairman, the minister of planning and economic affairs, the minister of justice, the managing director of the National Housing Authority and the president of the National Housing and Savings Bank, who serves as vice-chairman and secretary of the board."

Another twist to the Hilary Dennis case stems from newspaper reports in Liberia who say that the country's current oil shortages have been caused by the decision of syndicate of 24 foreign banks headed by the First National Bank of Chicago to suspend a credit facility of \$50 million which enable the Liberian Petroleum Refining Corp. to purchase crude oil from abroad. According to the Liberian papers, the banks have taken this decision because Liberia has broken an undertaking in the agreement which stipulated

that Hilary Dennis, who had largely arranged the financial package, should not have been removed without consulting the banks. The local press maintains that this clause was inserted in the agreement as a guarantee that Liberia will not renege on the loan even if there was a change of government and also because of the high esteem the banks had for Hilary Dennis.

The act creating the National Housing and Savings Bank was passed in 1973 and subsequently amended in 1976. The doors of the bank were opened in 1976 with Hilary Dennis, a professional banker, as its first president. The initial capital of the bank was \$1 million which was later increased to \$5 million. During the period of Hilary Dennis' administration, the bank's total assets rose from \$8.6 million in 1976 to about \$70 million in 1982, the year in which Hilary Dennis was dismissed. The equity of the bank also increased to over \$7 million, while the reserves of the bank exceeded \$1.5 million. It was also during this period that the bank acquired one of the most modern bank computerisation systems in Africa.

The defence lawyers maintain that "given all these facts, no one could believe that Hilary Dennis would want to destroy that which he has struggled to build or deprive the bank of the resources which his management has provided."

South Magazine London.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 9

In accepting the responsibility, President Castro well knew that the post carried with it the obligation to draw the clearest possible distinction between Cuban foreign policy and those policies of the movement which evolved by consensus.

Those of us who have worked closely in the movement can attest to the scrupulous care with which Castro observed these distinctions from 1979 until he handed over leadership of the movement to Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. Obviously, Cuba would press for its point of view in vexed matters, like which regime to recognise in Kampuchea. The same has been true of every country whose leader has occupied the chairmanship. Castro, no less than his predecessors, occupied the chair with absolute integrity, working for consensus where possible. Indeed, in opening the New Delhi summit, Indira Gandhi paid a glowing tribute to Castro's term of office, particularly stressing this aspect of his leadership.

The problem with the western press is that too often it interprets events in the light of superficial assumptions and will not take the trouble to find out the real truth. It is easy to conclude that because Cuba is a Marxist-Leninist state that it cannot be a member of a Non-Aligned Movement and that its leader cannot draw the distinction between his own national policies and those of the movement which he is chosen to lead together despite the enormous diversity of its membership. In this regard it is strange that these interpreters of news find no difficulty with Saudi Arabia's membership in spite of its firm support of the west.

In the meantime, it is important to ask: has the movement now returned to its "path of moderation" embracing neutrality and positioning itself between Moscow and Washington?

Indira Gandhi herself supplies the best answer to the claim. She declares firmly that non-alignment does not mean neutrality. She has made it clear that there can be no moderation, for example, on issues such as the right of the weaker countries to independence in external policy.

Even more instructive is an examination of the particular issues with which the conference dealt. Naturally there was a preoccupation with the present financial crisis, which is threatening to wipe out the slow and hard-won gains by Third World countries in the last generation. However, the conference was equally united on the importance of peace and in the understanding of the present state of the world economy as reflecting a crisis of capitalism. There was absolutely unanimity on the rights of Palestinians and total support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Indira Gandhi saw the economic crisis as created by the West. Fidel Castro added that the economic crisis led to political crisis and would finally precipitate a military crisis if an economic solution were not forthcoming. On all the major issues that can be treated as indicators of the position of the movement, the New Delhi summit established not a shift in policy but the essential continuity of policy.

Third World-Africa



Nasser, Nehru and Tito: The beginning of the Non-Aligned Movement

Needless to say, there are many things about which it is impossible to secure unanimity in so diverse a movement. Indeed, the movement wisely does not ever attempt to put things to the vote, proceeding instead through the search for consensus on certain questions. This leads to long and difficult internal discussions at Non-Aligned meetings and sometimes means the movement can take no position at all.

However, there are certain things about which the movement is united. First is the importance of its continued existence. The membership knows only too well that without the umbrella which the movement provides, the tenuous hold which it must now have on their sovereignty would probably be finally broken. The movement is also overwhelmingly committed to the decolonisation process, to the support of the remaining liberation struggles in the world (particularly involving the Palestinians, the Namibians and the black majority in South Africa) and to the need for major structural changes in the world economic system.

When, therefore, the western press asserts that non-alignment should mean equidistance between Washington and Moscow, and some vague

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Osama El-Sherif

Managing Director
Toufic Khouri

Responsible Editor
Chief Editor in Arabic

Managing Editor
Sahar El-Sherif

Director of Circulation
Hassan El-Sherif

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Syrian phase in US scheme

THE INTRODUCTION by the United States of the Golan Heights as a possible negotiating card to bring the Syrians into accepting the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement does not seem to come about so as to save Israel from its Lebanon trap, but as part of a carefully planned scheme.

If Israel is truly sincere on negotiating the future of the Golan Heights, then the Arabs must be sure that the price would not be confined to the neutralization of Syria but the whole of the Arab world. Israel will make sure that the subject of Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip be terminated for ever. One wonders if the Israeli-Syrian confrontation in the Hlekan Valley wasn't a prelude to the events that should start developing "in the coming few days" according to diplomatic sources in Damascus.

In addition, one must ask why the United States became so much interested in "securing the independence" of Lebanon and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and never addressed the same problem where it concerns Syria's Golan Heights until this moment?

In a recent interview on US television US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said it was time Syria got rid of Soviet presence. It should only seem logical to assume that the Golan Heights card should facilitate an end of Soviet-Syrian relations. In words, the whole affair is merely a replay of the rituals practiced by the US and Israel before luring Arab countries into unilateral agreement or ones that should solve the question of Palestine in favour of Israel.

If our analysis is correct then we can expect shuttle diplomacy on all levels to start soon between Damascus and Washington. Experience will also tell us that Israel will show dissatisfaction and reject any sort of deals that would involve occupied Arab land for American-sponsored peace in the Middle East, only to yield at the end when the price becomes right.

It looks as if Israel and the United States are working within a carefully planned framework to defuse tension in the area and secure US interests in the region. The question is: where does Palestine as a nation fit into the US scheme?

Awareness of constraints

FIVE WEEKS ago, in this space, we wrote: "...We must not forget that we have always been an agriculture-based economy. In particular, the rapid growth of towns and factories should not be allowed to proceed unchecked to the extent that most of the country's finest farmland is lost under a huge expanse of pavement."

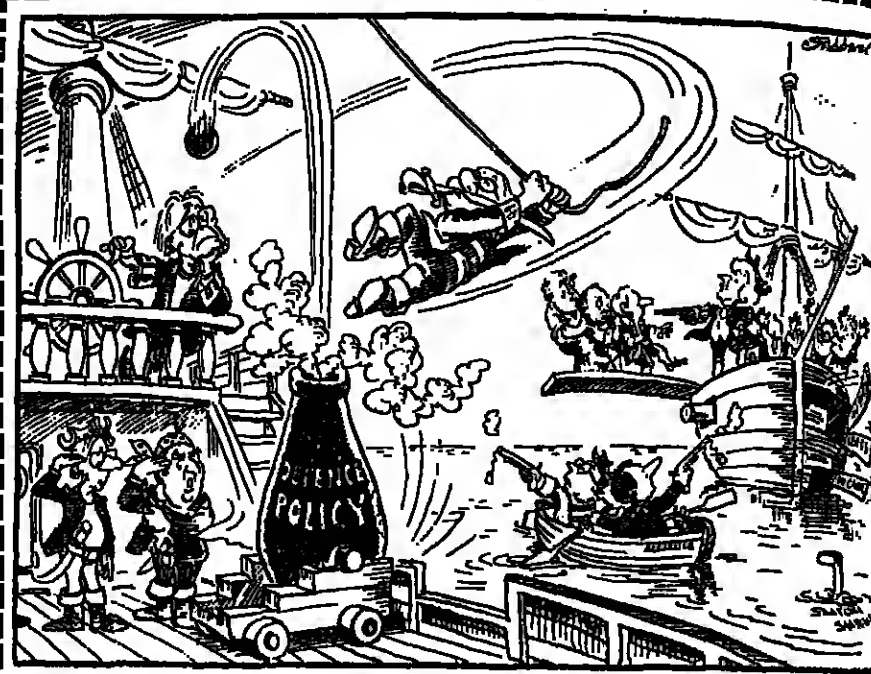
A month later, these same sentiments are being vigorously expressed in public fora, and the country's farm credit, planning and marketing policies are coming under close public scrutiny. We welcome this revival of concern over agriculture, and agree that many present policies may need rethinking.

In particular, the new plan to allow small farmers to plant large amounts of wheat on government-owned land is a positive sign. After seeing what can be done — with every available square centimetre planted this season — we know that more efforts need to be made to utilize our potentials to the fullest.

Much needs to be said and done in this sector. Many important subjects were raised and suggestions made, over the past two weeks' in the National Consultative Council. But members who made some of those suggestions, we believe, should keep aware of constraints on agricultural expansion. In a sector where so much depends on the vagaries of weather — where field crop production went from 204,000 tonnes in 1980 to only 90,000 in 1981 — not all the blame can be pinned on human factors.

Moreover, many of the suggestions that have been raised — erosion control, water use planning, marketing co-ordination etc. — are already being put into force, they just don't bear fruit as quickly as one would wish.

Nonetheless, this issue ought to remain in the limelight, be continuously studied and reassessed. Momentary bursts of enthusiasm are not enough.



Funny way to run a battle

Reagan's double talk

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

ON MAY 26, President Ronald Reagan addressed, through a telephone hookup, the annual conference of the American Jewish Press Association, where he answered some questions that cast serious doubts on his September, 1982 plan for peace in the Middle East, and gave indication that any promises that he makes to the Arabs will never materialize, because of his double-talk policy.

Reagan answered a question about "whether he sees Jewish settlements in the West Bank as obstacles to peace?" The president answered "no I don't really don't." But he added that it "would not be exactly tactful or appearing co-operative to rush ahead with settlements while such borders (involving Israel) were being negotiated and I would hope that there would be a moratorium on them during such negotiations."

At the State Department "they were caught with their pants down," when the Jewish Week newspaper printed the story in its 2 June issue and gave it a front page place with a very interesting headline "Reagan remarks go undisturbed." The press office at the State Department issued guidelines dated 1 June, which did not deny or acknowledge the president's remarks to the Jewish media.

There was nothing to convince any observer that Reagan meant anything that could be interpreted other than that he does not believe that the settlements are obstacle to peace. When Reagan repeated that he does not think they are obstacle to peace, he did not call for the immediate freeze on settlements, as he said last September. Reagan then said, "Indeed, the immediate adoption of n

settlements freeze by Israel, more than any other action, could create the confidence needed by wider participation in the peace talks. Furthermore, settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated."

What makes the story about the remarks President Reagan more interesting is that leading Jewish media editors think that a indication that there is a good relationship prevailing between Israel and the US now, especially after the agreement between Lebanon, Israel and the US was signed. The guidelines of the department of 1 June is an indication that a double-talk policy is still prevailing and the State Department must support such policy, if Reagan is to get the Jewish votes.

The Jewish Week, which is closely aligned and attached to the Israeli and Zionist establishment in Washington saw the president's remarks in a very different way. It wrote that they are a prelude to the 1984 presidential campaign, they also... as evidence of continued improvement of the bilateral relationship and a long downward trend.

Also it was interpreted that the president's remarks were mild and it would imply that he did not oppose settlement activity prior to negotiations. It is really doubtful when every ally of the Reagan administration tries to convince Arab leaders that it is essential to have their support for the Reagan peace initiative because this is the best that the US leadership can give the Arabs and their case.

Letters

Muslim state was Churchill's idea

To the editor:

Mr. Abdulrah Khan, in his criticism on some of the aspects of the film "Gandhi" (2nd June), has rightly pointed out that the film tends to eulogise the late colonialist Indian leader at the expense of other leading figures of the pre-independence era. But one small detail Mr. Khan seems to have very conveniently forgotten to mention is the fact that the treatment of Mohammed Ali Jinnah in the movie was no different from that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (who incidentally was known by the appropriate name "The Iron Man of India" for his determination and solid stand in matters of national interest); Nehru; Subhash Chandra Bose; Dadasaheb Ambedkar; etc.

These leaders were equally involved in the struggle for independence and have suffered a lot worse in the hands of the colonialist power, than Gandhi himself. The film has kept these leaders in the background to focus the limelight on Gandhi and to portray him as a unique, self-sacrificing martyr. How far this is factual is a question better left to the historians.

In any case, the point in question is the portrayal of Mr. Jinnah, who, history and official British records would prove very authentically, entered into correspondence with the then Premier Winston Churchill and the idea of a separate Muslim state was injected into Mr. Jinnah by Mr. Churchill. The latest published volume of official British records will prove this point without any trace of doubt. The question of Gandhi offering leadership to Mr. Jinnah and the latter being tempted by the offer are facts which are equally proven by the same British records, which also reveal that the offer of power to Mr. Jinnah to waver from his stern demand for a separate state, and it was Mr. Churchill again who very convincingly advised him to stick to the original demand of a separate state.

As to Mr. Khan's spurious reference to what he calls as the Muslim's struggle against the British in India, it goes without saying that such arguments and conclusions are themselves prejudiced.

Kunhiyil

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



"Mr. Begin, the Sephardi Jews and June"

Part II

Greetings to Jerusalem!

IT TOO is more of a reminder than a threat to the Israelis in general, and the Sephardi Jews in particular, that those who live by the sword shall die by it. For how long will you accept to be led by a man who lives by the dictum, "I fight therefore I am?" In America, June is the beginning of summer, the month of weddings and "June brides" and vacations. For us Arabs and Jews, June is a different month; it is the month of war and the smell of gunpowder and the commencement of the long hot summer. Whatever the outcome for either of us, it has not brought peace yet. And that is because of Mr. Begin and other Ashkenazi leaders of Israel like him.

Mr. Begin speaks well and relies heavily on amusing basic emotions. Emotions of fear, and hatred. He conjures up images of a people beleaguered and who are fighting for their lives, almost always on the edge of the sword. Need that always be so? More than a generation has passed since the establishment of Israel, most of whose population now are Oriental Arabs who lived and broke bread with Arab neighbours at one time or another, either in Palestine or elsewhere in the Arab world. It is this image of restoring a once peaceful relationship that should be nurtured, fed and strengthened and not that of blood, fire and brimstone, and death.

The Orientals, of all the people of Israel, are the closest to reaching an understanding of the past, perhaps the present and future relationship with the Arabs. Having lived for so long in Arab lands whether in Palestine or Algeria they should be closer to understanding the basically peaceful Arab mentality. They must understand that it is the acceptance and the good will of one's neighbours and not the dependence on the sword that will assure not only survival but normal living on normal terms of life. Neither Sephardi nor Ashkenazi can live forever with this hauntingly and frightful ghetto mentality. Must you be reminded that the ghetto is still a ghetto however large it may be?

The largest concentration of Arab Palestinians, close to two million, still lives in the land of Palestine; now as before, they are your neighbours if you will abandon the rhetoric of Mr. Begin's Herut and other radical speakers. Where are these people leading you? This question you must ask and answer for yourselves.

The Palestinians are not terrorists and you know that, for once, many of you also held Palestinian nationality and citizenship. Mr. Begin, having come illegally into Palestine never had that privilege and to all Arabs including the Palestinians, he is still illegally residing in Palestine. What you need to do is to encourage and to develop leaders who will outline the path of peace; peace with justice, for nothing short of that will do. However sophisticated your army may be now or in the future, it will remain an army of occupation and you will not sleep one night in peace nor will you feel relaxed. Men like Dayan, Sharon, Ezer and Begin cannot bring about peace; their profession is violence and their livelihood and "name" depend on it. They are the children of the past who have no concept of the future. They still reside in the cave of darkness full of the cobwebs of mistrust, terror and musty memories.

This week too, like last week, and the one before, was full of surprise in the Middle East. Labour popularity is up while the Likud suffers from economic problems at home and political problems and isolation abroad. The atmosphere between Syria and Iraq is reported to have warmed up and many people are talking of reconciliation. President Sadat visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan and here too, signs of a thaw are showing. For whatever it is worth to the Middle East, Mrs. Thatcher, not very surprisingly, won a second re-election in Britain while four nationalistic African leaders were hanged in South Africa. A sad reminder.

The Ashkenazi have a place to go, New York City now has many Jewish Jews ranging from taxi drivers to university professors. The Sephardi peace is in the middle East.

Education for change

I

EDUCATION for change in our world of today is closely connected with economy; and economy has come to mean the investment of capital and effort for development, and in particular for development of science and technology. Almost all the Arab World has been for some time now (at least a decade) caught up in the world-wide fever of scientific and technological development, or has been made to believe that it is taking part in the process. It is assumed, then, that education in the Arab World is being geared mainly towards this target.

And on the face of it, this orientation of education towards scientific and technological development seems to be the order of the day all over the Arab World. Quantitatively the number of universities giving tuition and training in sciences and technology have more than doubled in almost every state in the Arab World over the last five or six years. As the Middle East Magazine No. 91 of May 1982 puts it, "The number of pupils completing secondary education is growing in most states and university degrees are now fashionable qualifications", but mind you "often regardless of subject or quality". "According to a UNESCO report on education in the Arab World" dating even back to 1975, the same Middle East Magazine adds, "42 per cent of total enrolments in the Middle East and North Africa in higher education were in scientific and technical subjects." The figure must by now have risen higher; and universities are very often overcrowded. But does this mean that everything is all right with Arab education? Is the Arab World on the whole proceeding along the right path of technology?

By Henry Matar

The question is not too trivial to be slighted away or cursory spent off. On the contrary, it needs a pause, and perhaps a fair long one to have it elicit a properly adequate answer. Nothing can be more helpful this way than a reminder of the principle established at the outset of this article: i.e. that education is controlled and directed by the economy that prevails. It stands to reason, therefore, to ask what economy has the Arab World on the whole drawn for its general lay out of development. By a short cut it is a "multi-economy" dependent on the economic system of the capitalist industrialist West.

Economic dependence of the Arab World on the West necessitates another brief survey of Western capitalist economic system. This has its origins in the Industrial Revolution, late in the eighteenth century, when production by hand and hand-run machinery was replaced by production by power-run machinery. Foreign trade brought in profit and accumulation of capital, which in turn expanded exportation and with the marketing stretch. The age of imperialism, late in the nineteenth century settled in and the

world was divided into the two sections of world economy: the colonizers' capitalist section which more and more expanded production and colonization; and the section of the colonized, which more and more served as a consumer market of the colonizers' products and as the supplier of raw materials wherewith to feed capitalist industry. In the aftermath of the Second World War, when imperialism colonization was virtually abolished, the capitalist West had to change the direction rather than the main process. Hence the utilization of modern technology to accelerate production, to increase capital, to advance development, to establish multi-national capital wherewith to invest money and to market in underdeveloped parts of the world. Alongside this, has risen neo-imperialism, directing the economic policy towards more dependence of the needy upon it in matters of heavy industrialization and consumption of industry.

And it is in this orbit of dependence on the capitalist West, that the greatest bulk of the Arab World rotates as a satellite. The pattern of relationship that there is between the Arab World and the capitalist West is that of the agent and the master. The richer the Arab country is, the greater the role of commissioning, the wider the chances of foreign capital investment, and the

more dependent national economy do grow.

To make exploitation easier. Western investment basis on the Arab countries piecemeal, making each of these countries believe that the shortest cut to economic development is through a chequered pattern of diversified disconnected divergent channels of development. Not only have the Arab countries grown increasingly consumptive of Western made machinery, technological equipment, cars, means of transport, luxuries and entertainment media, but also of Western foodstuffs, corn, wheat and clothing. It is not enough that the Middle East is not developing industrially but it must be more and more declining agriculturally. Importation of foodstuffs into the Arab World incurred the net cost of six milliard dollars in the seventies, and this is estimated to rise to 75 milliard dollars by the year 2000, if the rate of dependence in agricultural produce continues to go on at the same current level. Another area where the Arab World is threatened is its increasing dependence on foreign weaponry and armament. It seems as if both national security and national security seem to be more and more becoming the concerns of the developed world. What is then left to worry about?

The mentality of modernization

By Osama El-Sherif

THE NEW Queen Alia Airport is a modern showcase for all Jordanians to be proud of. It took millions of dinars and long years of planning to finally launch this project. The airport has some of the most efficient and modern equipment in the world that are supposed to ease travelling and make up for all the inconveniences at the old civil airport. It is a big jump for Jordan to possess such a sophisticated airport which is compared to the biggest airports in the world in terms of capacity, handling of passengers and planning. But can we run it without ruining it?

The story of modern and expensive projects is a sad one. In the Third World. For, in many cases, it is not the money or the experience that is lacking. It is the mentality. Only two days after the new airport was opened cigarette butts and all sorts of rubbish (flight numbers on small pieces of paper, names of passengers, used tickets etc.) littered the airport terminals. What shocked me most was that some people preferred to stink cigarette butts in flower pots, instead of using ashtrays put all over the place. A group of people blocked a staircase because from the top they could see passengers in the customs hall.

I wonder how this airport will look like in a few months. It is time to understand and learn that modernization does not come through the introduction of technology, but rather through refining

mentalties. The process is not an easy one, but there must be a national feeling and popular determination towards achieving it.

It is not enough to spend millions of dinars on new projects if our behaviour towards them and what they stand for is still based on selfishness and narrow-mindedness.

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opinion

VIEWPOINT

Too much is now at stake

By Ya'coub Jaber

THE PRESENT stalemate in the Middle East is not likely to continue for long, because of the new circumstances which have arisen following the invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent troop withdrawal accord. The area has not witnessed a situation such as the present one in many years. So much is now at stake for all the parties involved that the need for movement will soon prevail over reluctance to act.

There is a sense of urgency for decisive action. It stems from the following emerging facts:

— For the first time in about a decade, the Soviet Union seems adamant in not allowing the United States to go its own way in resolving the Middle East's problems. For reasons well known to Washington, Moscow now is not willing to jeopardize its international position as a superpower by giving the Americans a free hand in an area of vital strategic importance.

— The United States, on the other hand, is faced with the dilemma of how to put into effect an agreement of its own making. The matter goes far beyond the implementation of an accord, to touch deeply on the US reputation and credibility.

With Syria firmly rejecting the accord and the Soviets unwilling to budge, the United States may soon come to the conclusion that the involvement of the Soviet Union in the process could be less harmful to American interests than the maintenance of the present deadlock.

— Israel, in the meantime, is facing a real crisis in Lebanon that is rapidly developing into a political civil war inside Israel. As a result of the rising human cost of the Israeli military occupation of Lebanon, hard-line Israelis are becoming increasingly vulnerable to attacks by the opposition and peace groups.

A partial withdrawal cannot offer a solution to Israel's problems in Lebanon. And a unilateral implementation of the withdrawal agreement could have a disastrous moral effect.

If this extremely unpleasant situation continues a few more months or even weeks, the time might come for the Israelis to realize that their debacle in Lebanon can best be solved within the framework of a comprehensive peace settlement.

The Middle East has always been a highly unpredictable region. But the present complications are so frightening that they may argue for joint action as the only alternative for a destructive confrontation.

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—Ashraf Al-Ansi

Al-Khaya newspaper of Qatar this week welcomes Saudi Arabia's recent efforts to unify Arab ranks, and urges Arab leaders to support the Saudi efforts.

The paper predicts that Saudi Arabia will continue with its reconciliation efforts until they yield good results as far as Arab unity of ranks is concerned.

Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai describes recent moves in the Arab world, including the Saudi efforts and top-level talks in several Arab capitals, as an attempt to find a common ground upon which Arab joint action can be re-established and enhanced.

"These recent moves give the impression that the situation in the region has reached a critical stage, requiring intensified action to lay down common foundations for Arab joint action, such as the calling of a summit conference," writes the paper.

It concludes by expressing the hope that Arab states will be able to define a common ground solid enough to support effective joint action against the enemy's plans.

Al-Fajr newspaper of Al-Sharjah emirate stresses the importance of drawing up an Arab common strategy which sets targets for years to come and defines joint action on scientific and realistic bases.

It says such a strategy must organize the Arab world's relations with foreign powers in terms of Arab higher interests, taking into account the fact that these powers also have their own national interests which should be respected, even if they come into conflict with those of the Arab states.

The paper goes on to say that closing Arab ranks will create a new situation under which equilibrium will be restored to the area without foreign power intervention.

Al-Khaleel says the unification of Arab ranks requires the liquidation of inter-Arab disputes, non-intervention in the affairs of the Arab states, and a common stance by the Arab states towards the West.

It goes on to say that the next Arab summit should adopt practical decisions which include the drawing up of a strategy to defend Arab lands and interests.

"The success of such a strategy will be better assured through dependence on Arab military, economic and political potentials and increased openness towards friendly nations," wrote the paper.

On the situation in Lebanon, the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram writes that Lebanon has become an arena for political bargaining with the participation of all parties concerned, and Israel in the end will reap the biggest prize in return for the withdrawal of its forces. It says that an end must be found for this bargaining which could end in the partition of Lebanon.

Al-Ithidal of Abu Dhabi says the invasion of Lebanon has demonstrated Israel's strength, but also exposed its points of weakness. "While the Israeli Knesset was voting against a proposal calling for phased troop withdrawal from Lebanon, a daring attack on an Israeli military patrol was taking place in East Beirut, resulting in four Israeli casualties," the paper remarks.

It says the opposition Labour Party's proposal on withdrawal reflects growing concern over Israel's mounting human losses, which have far exceeded all expectations and which Israel cannot afford for long.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya, praises the mounting Lebanese-Palestinian resistance activity against the occupying Israeli forces, and says the increasing number of casualties has caused a real crisis for Israel.

"The sense of crisis in Israel has been expressed through the opposition's call for the formulation of a judicial committee on the circumstances which led to the deployment of Israeli forces over a large area in Lebanon," the paper notes.

It concludes by urging Arab states to close their ranks and be fully prepared for all eventualities.

Another Qatari newspaper, the English-language daily Gulf Times, called for a joint Arab action to end the Middle East problem through the launching of an initiative within the European Community.

Commenting on the landslide victory of the Conservative Party in Friday's general election, the paper writes that the Arab states should realize that the European Community is a major factor in the Middle East.

claration in 1917 which contributed to the suffering of the Palestinian people.

'Unbearable'

The Israeli press is very much concerned with the Lebanon situation. One newspaper, Al-Hamishmar, writes: "Two Israeli soldiers fell dead in Beirut Monday. Nobody can explain to the bereaved families why the Israeli army is in Beirut despite the fact that Begin has committed himself not to allow Israeli forces into any Arab capital."

"This is unbearable, and we are paying dearly for it. We cannot accept justifications by cabinet members for remaining in Lebanon at such a high price. The Israeli army must not play police in Lebanon, and there is no justification for the death of any Israeli soldier in Lebanon. The least the Likud government can do is pull out of Lebanon."

Dayar adds, "Anti-silence groups demonstrate for the return of troops from Lebanon. Arens received several mothers who have asked him to bring their sons back. We know Arens' views, but we cannot agree to them."

No wonder mothers did not accept Arens' explanations, Dayar says, and came out more determined to continue their fight and to intensify public pressure on the government to withdraw from Lebanon.

Makari speaks of national unanimity for partial withdrawal from Lebanon, but says, "It would be unwise if we take such a step without notifying the Americans, who should have enough time to probe the Syrian intentions."

Israel is committed to deliver explanations to Americans, but must set a deadline for a final answer. Withdrawal from Lebanon without consultations would be rejected by the opposition alignment, if it were in power, Makari says.

Haaretz takes up the Lebanon case, saying the official Israeli position is that the situation has begun to change many things about their high tide. Deputy Premier Elich admits that many things happened without the knowledge of government.

The Begin government is responsible for letting Sharon and Eitan take the initiative. It is their

sponsibility to put an end to this situation. This is the right of the opposition to ask," Haaretz writes.

Jordanian press

Jordanian newspapers comment on Lebanon and efforts to achieve Arab solidarity.

Ad-Dustour writes that the worsening situation which Israel is facing in Lebanon stems from the fact that military power remains captive in its own inner paradox as long as it lacks justice and does not believe in other peoples' rights.

The paper goes on to say that Israel has failed to achieve its military and political aims in Lebanon, despite its tremendous military power. The PLO, which Israel had sought to destroy, is now stronger politically and succeeding in rebuilding its military.

Israel should realize that its security depends on Arab willingness to cooperate with it, and this realization should prompt it to recognize the Palestinian people's rights and return to them their sovereignty and land, Ad-Dustour writes.

Al-Rai newspaper, in a short and unexpected visit, leader Muammar Qaddafi has made an important move to end the Arab world and create a new Arab position to face the future.

"Naturally, Jordan will visit because it has always been Arab unity," Al-Rai remarks. "Noting that the Arab is able to overcome all difficulties in the past by placing interests above regional divisions, the paper writes that dangers should prompt Arab leaders to do that again and build a joint action."

Sayid Al-Sharh, taken by Saudi Arabia and other Arab states to a summit, expresses optimism about the outcome of recent contacts among Arab leaders.

It concludes by arguing that what is needed now is an urgent Arab summit to deal with the present situation and help shape the Arab future.

June 1983

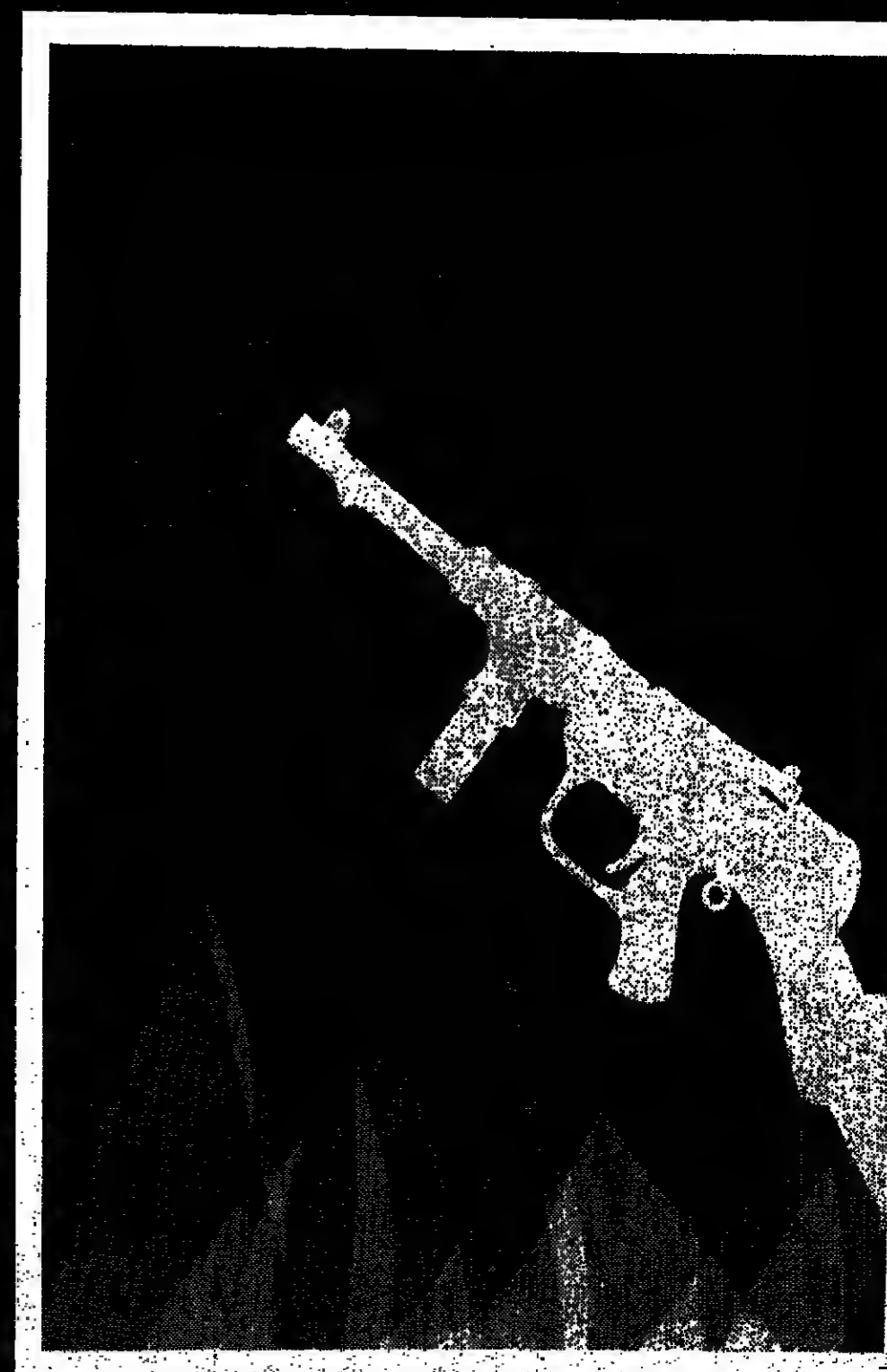
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WorldPaper

The International Newspaper Supplement

How does a politician make it to the top?

—see center pages



THE RISING TIDE OF TERRORISM

الجزيرة

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A picnic at the Vitosha, among Baroque angels and Japanese robots

By Silvia Brucen
Associate Editor
in Eastern Europe



If I were to name the European capital whose inhabitants keep up their high spirits in these days of general distress and hopelessness, I would settle for Vienna in the West and Sofia in the East.

Indeed, one is struck by the relaxed political climate of Bulgaria's capital. There is none of the humorless, heavy-handed severity that greets the visitor these days in neighboring countries. Why is that so? The question haunted me throughout my stay in Sofia.

Like every Eastern capital, Sofia is proud of the new, impressive buildings of the socialist era, particularly the original design and modern interior of the People's Palace of Culture. But the real charm and attraction of the city comes from a blend of its unique and eventful history: the ancient Thracian culture, the Roman heritage and the Byzantine sophistication.

The fabulous monument of fourth-century Roman architecture, the Rotunda St. George, is still preserved in part, with its five strata of mural paintings added over the centuries. The prophets, painted in the drum of the dome, stand out with their large Baroque gestures and expressions of transcendental spiritualism so typical of Bulgarian iconography. Most of the works have been severely damaged over time and it takes a fertile imagination to envision their original brilliance.

The Church of Sofia, one of the finest early Christian buildings in the Balkans, has been part of the city for the last fourteen centuries, and, together with the massive Alexander Nevsky Memorial Cathedral, dominates the majestic square in the center of the city. The cathedral, with its main 160-foot dome and 12 smaller gilt ones and its richly decorated arches (almost ten pounds of gold, they say) reveals the magnificence of the mosaics and murals amidst the marble and golden ornaments.

Sofia's coat of arms reads: "Raste no nestaree" (It grows but does not age), and that is precisely what the city is trying to do. At the Ninth of September Square (the day of liberation from the Germans), wreaths are always laid before the mausoleum dedicated to the man who defied Hitler and Goering to the admiration of a frightened world: Georgi Dimitrov, the founder of Socialist Bulgaria.

And then, of course, there is the Vitosha, the mountain that dominates and protects Sofia, invigorating the spirit of its people and refreshing its air. Climbing the Vitosha is the favorite weekend venture of the Sofiaites. They set out early in the morning, laden with picnic gear, in three-generation groups—children, parents and grandparents—and reach the 5000-foot plateau by noon. There is a fantastic jam-boree there with thousands and thousands of groups eating and dancing, drinking and singing with all the joy and sorrow—at times very boisterous—of Bulgarian folk music.

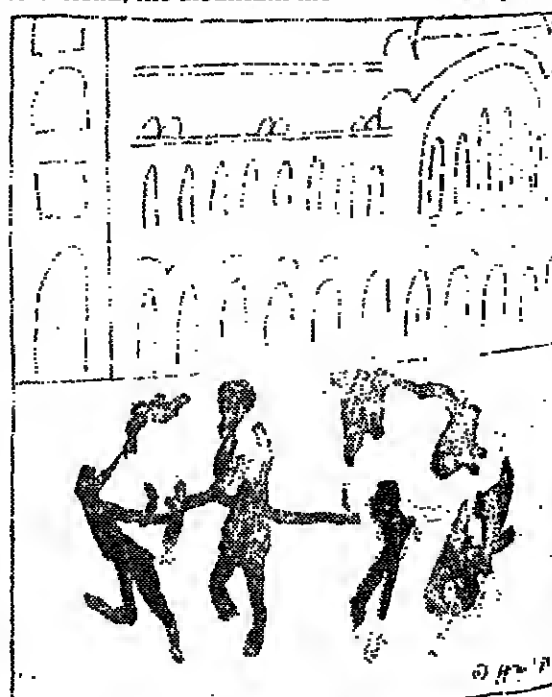
At dusk, everybody averts down the steep trails, stopping from time to time to admire the panorama of their beloved city with the well-lit domes of the Nevsky Cathedral dominating the scene.

But more than fine sight-seeing is required to explain the mood of the people. I should certainly mention here the fantastic achievements of Bulgarian agriculture. Just one figure tells it all: in 1982, the output of grain reached one ton per capita. The results are conspicuously displayed in the foodstores, restaurants and the multicolored kiosks where they sell the popular "Bira skare" (beer and barbecued steaks), proudly defying any Western fast-food competition. While many of the sights deal with the past, the glorious Bulgarian food is in the present.

So only when I discovered that Bulgaria, the poorest of the lot 40 years ago, is now leading Eastern Europe in up-to-date technology in industry did I begin to accumulate the necessary data to explain why its people feel so secure and positive about their future. It was a big surprise for me because the Bulgarians don't write and talk about their startling results of the deep economic reforms they initiated in 1979 after the Hungarian model—introducing market mechanisms in both agriculture and consumer goods industries.

They are the first to have Japanese robots and microprocessors, and by 1985 a third of the operations in the machine-tool industry will be performed by automated equipment. When I visited the electronic plant Electra, which looks like a modern research institute, the manager told me that none of his products remains in production more than three years. I was then reminded of a recent article in a Soviet newspaper in which the famous aircraft designer Antonov revealed that the present Soviet planning system in effect rewards conservative, inefficient production while penalizing factories that try to improve quality or introduce new technology.

I can only wish that an old wisecrack now could be reversed to go like this: "When the Bulgarians sneeze, the Russians get the flu."



Latin America: where have all the people gone?

By Daniel Samper
Special to WorldPaper

BOGOTÁ—On September 13, 1973, three days after the military coup that overthrew Chilean President Salvador Allende, a police detachment showed up at Juan de Dios Salinas's home in Lonquén, Chile, at 5:30 a.m. Salinas, a 28-year-old working-class union leader, was arrested while his wife and three very young children looked on. For five years, nobody heard anything about him. Then in December 1978 his skeleton was found—together with those of 14 others—inside an abandoned lime kiln.

Salinas's fate was not different from that of thousands of Latin Americans during the last ten years. They are the "desaparecidos" (missing persons), the victims of the most refined form of official terrorism. This particular repressive mode is the original contribution of Latin American dictatorships to the Universal History of Infamy. The invention has been credited to members of the Chilean military junta, but its perfecting was carried out by their Argentinian counterparts who have held power since 1976.

According to some estimates, 15,000 to 30,000 people have been reported missing to date. French Judge Philippe Texier says that during the first few weeks of General Augusto Pinochet's government, 1500 leftist radicals "disappeared" in Chile. In countries like Uruguay, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil, there are also hundreds of persons whose whereabouts are unknown.

The "disappearance" method has become the most widespread—though indeed not the only—tool used by some Latin American governments to counter guerrilla groups, activists or mere political opponents. Other methods include assassination, torture, arbitrary detention, deportation and assassination through government "sanctioned" paramilitary groups such as the Whits Hand in Guatemala, the Death Squad in Brazil or the Triple A (Argentinian Anticommunist Alliance) in Argentina. The latter group was connected informally to the government of Isabel Peron and Jose Lopez Rega which preceded the military dictatorship.

Hundreds of executions and disappearances are attributed to the Triple A. While the group has been inactive for the past few years, one of its leaders, Eduardo Almirón has been recently seen as the bodyguard of the Spanish right-wing politician Manuel Fraga Iribarna, reopening the issue of official terrorism and its international connections.

Doubtless, some countries suffered an escalation of violence by radical leftists such as the Tupamaros in Uruguay. But the repressive remedy has been worse than the subversive disease.

Each dictatorship holds a patent to some particular brand of terrorism. In Brazil, for example, prisoner "suicides"

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THE RISING TIDE OF TERRORISM



In Europe, the plague that won't go away

By Ronald Payne
Special to WorldPaper

LONDON—This plague of terrorism is still with every one of the West European countries. Britain, France, Germany and Italy in particular all have their home-grown groups that have for 15 years hijacked, bombed and machine-gunned their way into the headlines.

But the success of government efforts in combating certain types of terrorism in Europe has been remarkable and may serve as a lesson to other regions.

These nations were slow to defend themselves. Indeed, it was only the upsurge of terrorist acts by foreigners, particularly from the Middle East, that pushed the governments into combined action.

The turning point was the Munich massacre in 1972, when seven Arabs, members of the Black September group, seized Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games. In a clumsy shootout with Bavarian police the kidnappers were killed, but so too were the hostages. This messy affair led each of the Western governments to set up special squads trained and equipped to fight the terrorists.

In Britain the crack Special Air Service Regiment, experienced in guerrilla warfare, took on the job. The West Germans formed "GSG 9," a tough and expert outfit. The French trained a similar unit of gendarmes. In due course, the Dutch, Spanish and Italians each produced their own squads.

The pacesetters in anti-terrorist campaigns were the Israelis. Their special force, simply called "the Unit," had long experience even before its spectacular assault to free hostages on an Air France jet hijacked to Entebbe demonstrated what vigorous action could achieve.

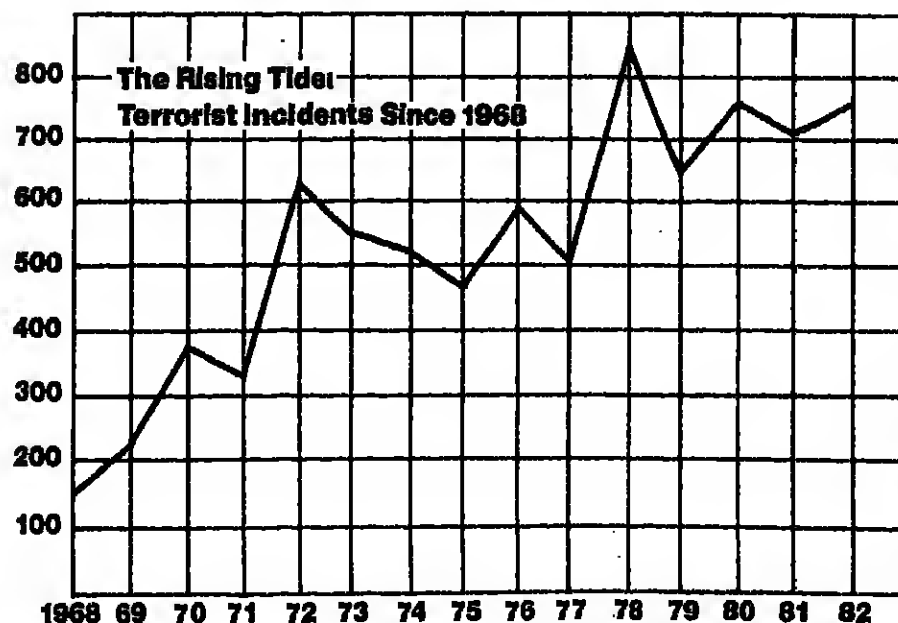
The lesson was learned. The West Germans, with the aid and support of the British SAS, swept into Mogadishu Airport in Somalia and dramatically freed hostages held by a mixed band of Germans and Arabs in a Lufthansa jet.

Successful counterattacks have since been carried out by special units of other European countries. Although terrorism has not been halted, it has been contained and life is much tougher for international groups operating in Europe.

As they trained counter-hits squads, European governments set up joint intelligence networks which, through NATO, involved the United States. They also introduced sterner laws to combat terrorism, for apart from the imported groups, each nation had to deal with its own native hostiles.

In Europe the insurgents can be divided into two kinds: doctrinal terrorists, usually fighting for fringe leftist and anarchist causes, but sometimes inspired by extreme right-wing philosophy; and nationalist separatists. West Germany and

continued on page 4



The biggest threat of all—will terrorists go nuclear?

By Jonathan King
Special to WorldPaper

WASHINGTON, DC—It was a security officer's nightmare when, in 1980, a band of covert agents managed to penetrate to the center of the Savannah River nuclear plant in South Carolina, the facility which produces all the plutonium used in the United States' nuclear weapons.

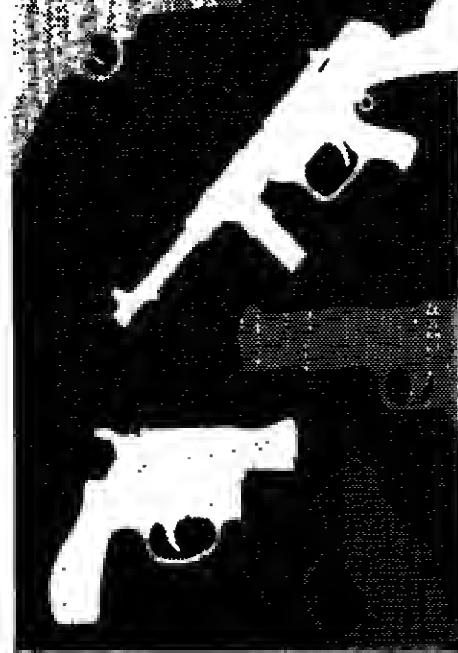
Luckily, these agents weren't terrorists, but a team of counterterrorist experts hired by the US Department of Energy (DOE) to test security at nuclear weapons facilities.

Two team members reportedly were even so bold as to suggest that they steal some uranium and return it to the plant manager upon leaving. Although the idea was discarded, the ease with which the mock terrorists infiltrated one of the nation's most closely guarded nuclear facilities underscores the potential for acts of nuclear terrorism.

That a terrorist group may one day have nuclear capabilities is no longer an idea that can simply be discarded as far-fetched. The ability to design a workable nuclear weapon has escaped the confines of sophisticated top-secret government laboratories. Nuclear weapons designers of the past decade include a Princeton University student, a freelance journalist and an amateur weapons hobbyist.

"The knowledge, basic skills and non-nuclear materials that are needed for the design and construction of a nuclear fission weapon are now accessible worldwide," says Theodore Taylor, a former weapons designer and an expert on nuclear proliferation. The only real barrier to acquiring such a weapon has been in obtaining the necessary nuclear materials, uranium or plutonium.

As the Savannah River "attack" suggests, existing safeguard and security measures in the US cannot provide assurance that terrorists will be unable to get their hands on such materials—and US



security standards are at least as rigorous as any in the world.

In fact, there is the possibility that unauthorized persons may already have possession of significant quantities of weapons-grade material. In 1980, the US Government Accounting Office (GAO) reported that the Energy Department could not account for more than 145 kilograms of plutonium at the Savannah River plant. In all, several thousand pounds of plutonium and enriched uranium are unaccounted for at US nuclear facilities, and it is estimated that only 5 pounds of plutonium or 12 pounds of enriched uranium are enough to make a small nuclear device. The DOE attributes almost all of the shortfall to material lost during normal operation, not theft. But, counters GAO, "DOE has no valid basis for this assumption."

The US has become so concerned about the possibility of nuclear terrorism that in 1974 the Energy Department quietly set up the Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), composed of scientists and technicians. NEST's basic purpose is to help evaluate nuclear threats and locate potential devices. Prepared to fly anywhere on short notice, complete with search and detection equipment, the group is designed to respond quickly to a nuclear threat in the US or overseas.

According to Troy Wade, DOE deputy assistant secretary for defense programs, NEST has assisted in analyzing 70 possible threats and has actually been deployed on 20 different occasions.

So far no actual bomb has ever been involved in the nuclear threats against American cities, but one threat did not turn out to be a hoax.

In 1979, an employee stole 150 pounds of low-grade uranium from a General Electric fuel-reprocessing plant in North Carolina and demanded \$100,000. The FBI arrested the man, and the uranium was subsequently located.

The threat of nuclear terrorism is not confined to the US. There have been numerous bombings at nuclear plants around the world. In West Germany, a parliamentary representative managed to conceal a "panzer-faust" bazooka under his jacket and pass undetected through the security at a 1200-megawatt reactor. In 1978, Argentine guerrillas seized a nuclear reactor under construction and departed with the guards' weapons.

Though it is assumed that most countries with nuclear facilities have threat response teams of the NEST type, all information on such teams is kept highly classified. Peter Hall, British Embassy spokesman, indicated that while British security forces have "provisional" plans for dealing with incidents of nuclear terrorism, "for obvious reasons I do not have any details, nor could I release them to you if I did."

Is a real terrorist threat likely? "I think terrorism will become more and more dangerous," said Robert Kupperman, an expert on terrorism at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies in the US. "But the engineering that goes into a nuclear weapon is substantial. It takes a long time and the risk of being found out is much higher with nuclear weapons."

Still, the possibility exists that terrorists could construct a homemade bomb. "I think we must assume that there are terrorist groups in the world who have the technical expertise," DOE's Wade warned.

Jonathan King is Washington correspondent for the Center for Investigative Reporting.

Japan's long tradition of political violence may be a thing of the past

By Yoshiko Sakurai
Associate Editor
in Northeast Asia

TOKYO—Terrorism does not exist in today's Japan. Either it is a thing of the past or it has rushed abroad.

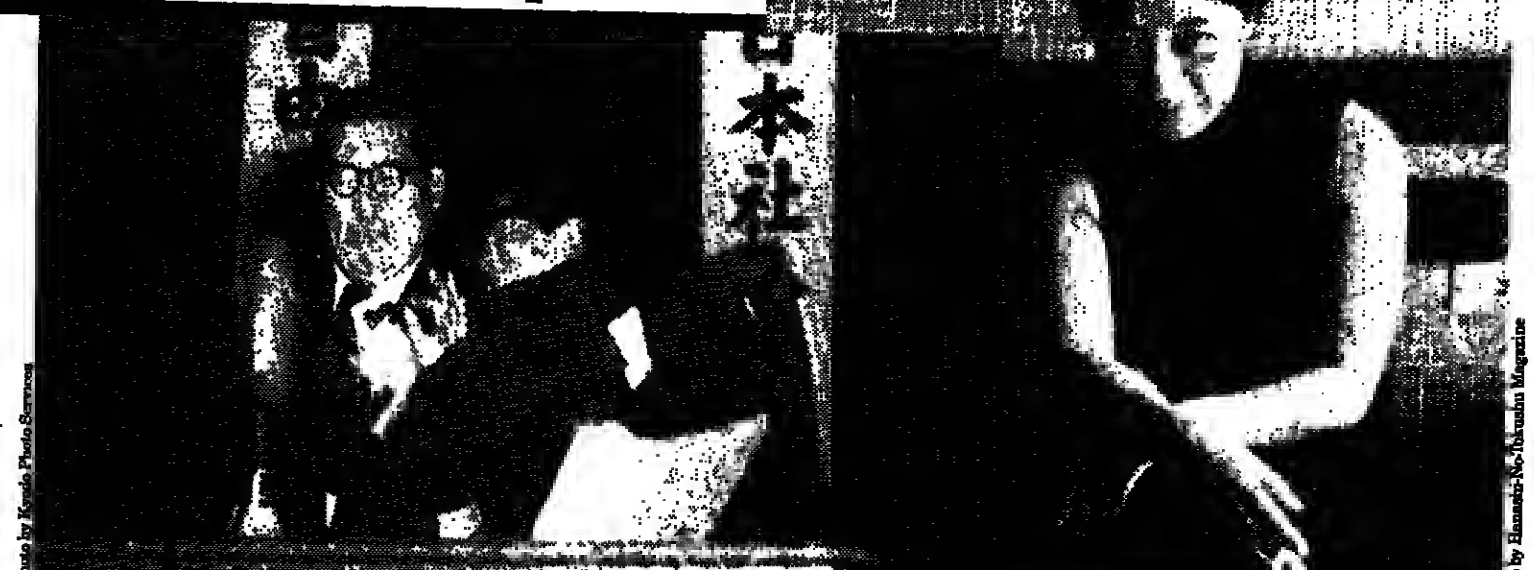
The most recent terrorist incident within Japan, a shootout with the Red Army, is now more than ten years old. Though the Red Army has struck elsewhere in the years since, it has not been active in Japan.

Japan does, however, have a "tradition" of terrorism that is unique in many ways among the nations of the world.

Up until the 1960s, Japanese terrorists came from the extreme right or military class, and their basic philosophy was reverence of the Emperor as a sacred and inviolable being. Their political use of terrorism dates back to the time of the nineteenth-century samurai Shoin Yoshida, who was a figure in the overthrow of the feudal Tokugawa government and in handing over the nation's leadership to the Emperor.

Yoshida zealously promoted the imperial cause and believed that by taking one's own life, the misdeeds of political leaders could be corrected. With slight changes of nuance, this spirit of self-sacrifice merged with the idea of taking the life of another, with both parties sharing the same destiny.

In 1932, for example, Hiroaki Konuma, assassin of a former finance minister,



Top right: Fusako Shigenobu, 37-year-old leader of the Japan Red Army, is now in hiding in the Middle East. Above: The last political assassination in Japan occurred in 1960, when Inejiro Asanuma (left), the Japan Socialist Party chairman, was stabbed by 17-year-old Otoko Yamaguchi.

wrote while in jail: "The destiny that tied two people through killing created many [reincarnated] lives. Through the murder of the minister, I could understand the essence of Buddhism. Murder, therefore, was a way to Buddhahood. The minister is my Buddha."

Another element that grew out of Yoshida's philosophy was a selfish optimism that terrorism, when derived from true faith, would also enlighten and correct political misdeeds.

This optimism was behind an incident in 1936 that shocked the nation. Involved

were 1400 soldiers and young officers of the Imperial Army whose goal was to "kill responsible ministers in order to clear the courts of corrupt elements" and to "occupy key positions in military government in order to materialize the Emperor's precepts."

Armed with this belief, they killed nine important leaders, including the ministers for finance, education and home affairs. This uprising, for the sake of the Emperor and his people, aroused the Emperor's anger. It also strengthened the military command and pushed Japan fur-

ther toward World War II.

The fanatical right, committed to terrorism, worked in close cooperation with the military, and financial support was provided by the Imperial Army.

During the post-war period, the right was little more than a pack of gangsters who directed their violence against communism. They attacked people who had no protection, workers and politicians in opposition.

In this period, the right was indirectly supported by the government and business circles. In 1960, for example, the government spent 600 million yen (US\$2.6 million) organizing right-wing groups to launch an attack on those protesting renewal of the Japan-US security treaty.

Beginning in the 1960s, Japan faced new violence, this time from leftist groups. At its peak, the new left expanded to roughly 35,000 supporters, divided into five major groups. An additional 4200 "anarchists" were divided among more than 300 groups.

One of these groups was the notorious Red Army, which soon went into training for an attack on the prime minister's residence. The group was nearly wiped out when police arrested 53 members in a raid.

Two years later, however, the Red Army was back in the news when they took a hostage and holed up in a cottage on Asama Mountain. The group lost the subsequent gun battle with the police. Captured members confessed to having lynched 14 of their own group. The atrocities that accompanied the lynchings shocked the nation and destroyed what limited public support there was for the Red Army.

Without support within Japan, the radicals went abroad. Led by 37-year-old Fusako Shigenobu, the Red Army set up base in the Middle East.

They attained worldwide notoriety when they initiated a series of brutal attacks, including the 1972 attack on Tel Aviv Airport, 1973 attacks on the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait and Shell Oil facilities in Singapore, a 1974 assault on the French embassy in the Netherlands, and the 1977 hijacking of a Japan Air Lines jet at Dacca Airport.

Since then, the Red Army has gone into hiding somewhere in the Middle East. In 1981, after six years of silence, Shigenobu gave an interview to the Asahi Journal. She explained that the Red Army's problem was how to relate its actions abroad to the group's goals within Japan. She said that "rather than sporadic strategic victories, it is more important to build a political foundation that allows everlasting revolution."

Europe

continued from page 3

Italy, for example, were plagued by violent doctrinals.

The notorious German group, Baader Meinhof—inspired by Ulrike Meinhof, a radical chic lady gone violent, and her dropout lover Andreas Baader—attracted university kids obsessed by the evils of the consumer society. Third World concerns and Vietnam. It became known as the Red Army faction. Their raids and murders culminated in the kidnap and murder of industrialist Hans Martin Schleyer in 1977, which put the Federal Republic into a panic that threatened for a while to bring the administration to a standstill.

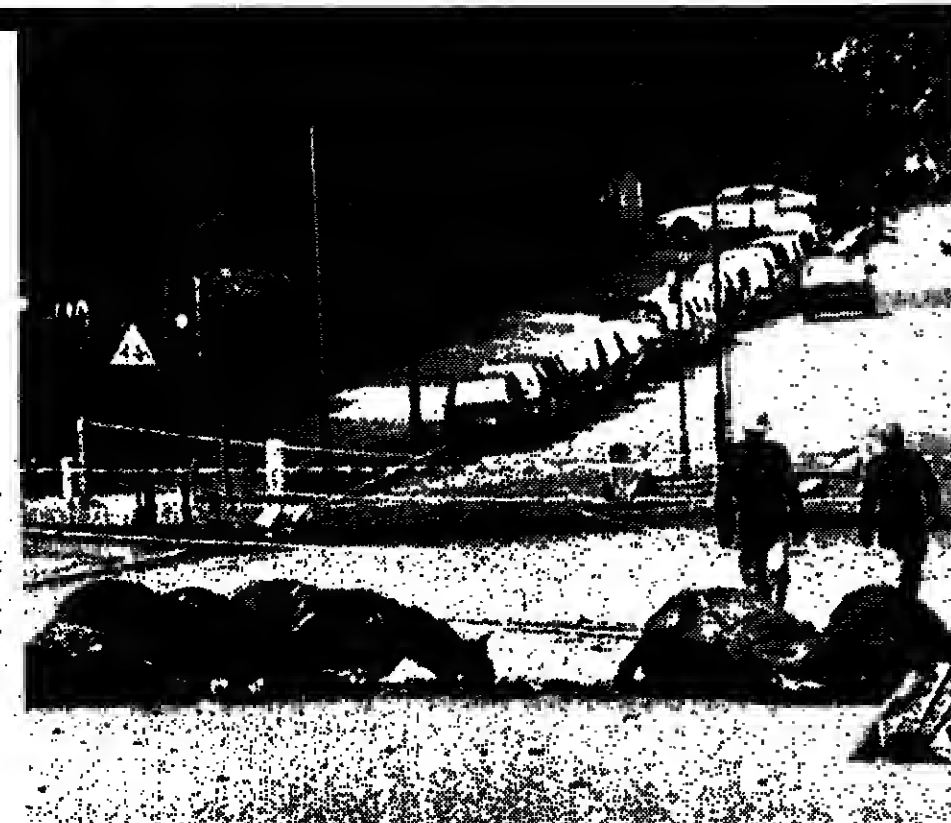
The onslaught by like-minded terrorists in Italy, the Red Brigades, produced the same effect, especially after the kidnap and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978.

But this was the high water mark, and governments were fighting back. The West Germans relied on a formidable data bank built up by the federal police at Wiesbaden. Their meticulous police work led to numerous arrests and the crippling of the Red Army faction.

Italian methods were rather different. The terror-buster was General Dalla Chiesa, a portly police officer of great cunning whose men infiltrated the Red Brigades, spied on them in prison, bribed and bargained with reduced sentences for informers. It took time, but success came even as he waged a simultaneous campaign against fascist bombers. The General did not live to see his triumph. He was shot down by Sicilian mafiosa last year.

Terrorist attacks in Spain and France, on the other hand, have largely come from fervent local patriots of separatist movements, a type of terrorism that has been much harder for governments to deal with since the activists usually have some degree of domestic support. In France, political violence was in the cause of independence for the island of Corsica, and for the autonomy of the seaboard province of Brittany.

This newly democratic government in Spain has to contend with similar attacks



The carcasses of horses of the Household Cavalry lie in a London street after an IRA car bomb exploded in July 1982.

from ETA, a group whose aim is to gain independence for the Basque province. Despite government concessions on autonomy, the battle continues.

Since the 1960s, when the Provisional IRA, a breakaway from the venerable Irish Republican Army, went operational both in Northern Ireland and in mainland Britain, the region has suffered repeated attacks. The Provos are partly terrorist, partly guerrilla—a distinction pointed up when in one day terrorists murdered Lord Mountbatten and ambushed a unit of the British parachute regiment.

Irish terrorism is especially complicated because, ironically, it is held in check by the cooperation the British government gets from Dublin. For although the Republican government supports the idea of a united Ireland, it shares with the British alarm at the prospect of the Provisionals ruling in Dublin and turning the Emerald Isle into a People's Republic.

The most controversial question about present-day terrorism is the extent of Soviet involvement, which arose again with evidence of the Bulgarian connection to

the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. There is no doubt that most terrorists use Soviet-made weapons or that some are trained in Russia. But they are by no means under Kremlin control, and there is no sign of overall planning and coordination.

Soviet support is pragmatic. On the one hand, they welcome any kind of destabilization in the West. On the other hand, they are suspicious of terrorists and are anxious to keep the Soviet bloc free from any such unpleasant activities.

Significantly, there is no comparable terror activity on their side of the Iron Curtain. Authoritarian governments do not tolerate such things. But a police state is much too high a price to pay for freedom from terrorism. So it looks as though in Europe terrorists, like the poor, may always be with us.

Ronald Payne is a correspondent who has travelled widely for the London Sunday Telegraph. He is co-author with Christopher Dobson of "The Carlos Complex" and "Counterattack," published by Pinter on File.

Latin America

continued from page 3

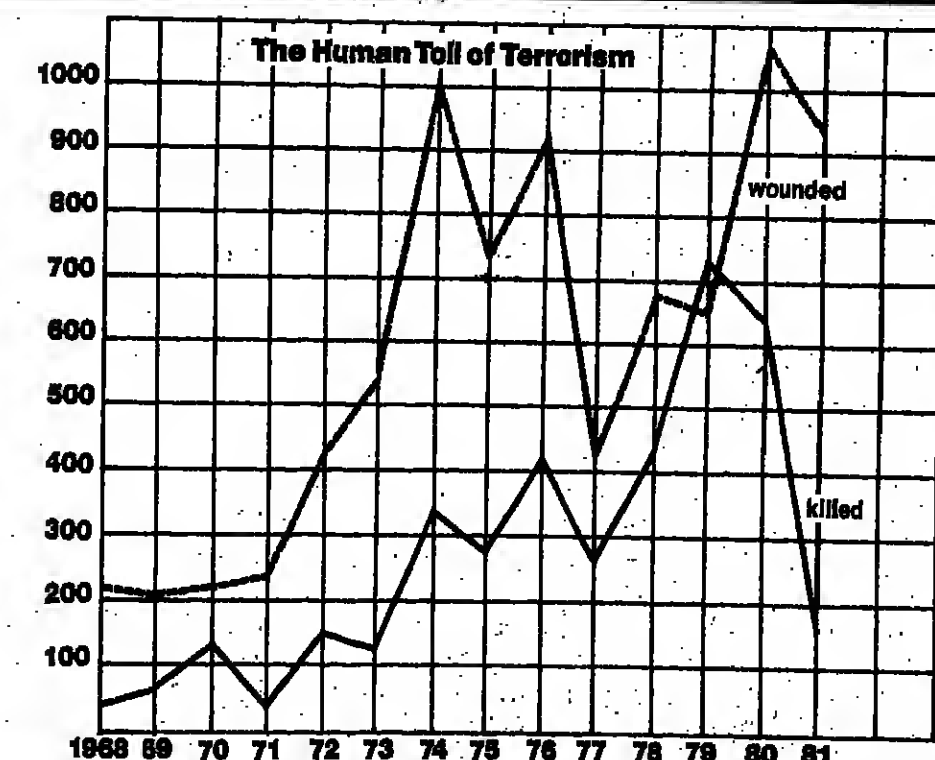
became fashionable during 1975. Such were the cases of leftist militant Jose Ferrer Almeida, journalist Vladimir Herzog and factory worker Manuel Fiel. In Argentina, the number of desaparecidos later found in jails, clandestine cemeteries or drowned in the La Plata River, grew dramatically.

In 1977, with the complicity of other ideologically close governments, Uruguay inaugurated one of the most chilling forms of terrorism. In September of that year, Argentinian authorities arrested Uruguayan citizen Julien Grisona in Buenos Aires. During the shooting, they killed his wife and captured his two sons—one and four years old. The three of them disappeared. In 1977, a human rights activist located Grisona in a Uruguayan prison. And two years later both children were found abandoned in a public park in Valparaiso, Chile. Thanks to the press, the case became publicized as the scandal of the year.

A was Eric Jean Thomas, former director of the International Human Rights Institute in Strasbourg, publicly denounced in 1981 "the use of children for the hateful blackmail of their parents."

In Central America, things are not much better. The already well-known crimes committed by the Salvadoran army—such as the assassination of a group of American nuns—are anything but isolated instances. Last February 22, for example, scores of farm workers were murdered in Sonsonate. In Guatemala, according to Amnesty International, well over 3000 people were killed in 1980—most subsequent to their arrest by the authorities.

Argentinian writer Julio Cortazar has



defined the disappearance technique as "monstrous surgery" practiced with "the double-edged blade of fear and hope." Uruguayan attorney Alejandro Artucio adds: "The disappearance concept is one that includes a long and important list of human rights violations—from kidnapping to assassination." A symposium held in Paris in 1981 stated that "forced disappearance of individuals is an expression of government terrorism against society."

With the crumbling of the Argentinian military regime—shattered by the Malvinas failure and a national economy in ruins—the desaparecidos issue gains increasing strength. The sporadic rallies in front of the presidential palace by the "Mothers of May Squares" movement, demanding to be told the

whereabouts of their children, succeeded: today all of Argentina demands an answer to the problem. At the end of April, the government tried to comply by declaring that all "missing persons" not exiled were legally dead.

The move, however, was not enough to close the case—particularly not since some of the main suspects are still free to do as they please. But most eloquent of all is the fact that, as human rights activist Cesar Chelala denounced, now in Argentina it is the members of rival military groups who disappear—in the hands of their uniformed enemies. Thus, the monster turned against its inventors.

Daniel Samper is a columnist for El Tiempo, a daily paper in Bogota.

Is the arm of international law long enough to deal with terrorists?

By Alfred P. Rubin
Special to WorldPaper

BOSTON—In January 1977 France allowed Abu Daoud, accused mastermind of the 1972 massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich, to flee to safe haven in Algeria in spite of demands by West Germany and Israel to have him turned over for a criminal trial.

Had Daoud been captured in West Germany, there is no question that he would have been tried for the murders under German law. But when he entered France, a country with a long tradition of giving asylum to political refugees,

Daoud's fate—and West Germany's ability to punish acts of violence in its territory—became a matter for international law.

The usual way states agree to deal with those accused of violating foreign criminal law is by concluding extradition treaties providing for the return of persons accused of certain crimes. But, mindful that governments may abuse their power to label all opponents or insurgent groups "criminal," nearly all extradition treaties have a provision reserving for the haven state the right to refuse to deport someone accused of what it regards as a "political" offense.

There is no overall agreement as to what is meant by "political" offense. Some countries take it to refer only to acts made criminal by a state because they threaten the power structure and its ability to rule: treason, sedition, draft evasion, espionage and the like. For other states "political" is taken to mean any act whose motive is connected with a power struggle, even if the act itself involves kidnapping or murder (which might be regarded as "taking a prisoner" or "engaging in war"). In between, there is a spectrum of interpretation, much heated argument and no agreement.

In practice, the offense must be labeled "political" or not by the state who has custody of the alleged criminal. France, for example, argued that it had no alternative to letting Abu Daoud go, since its extradition treaties with West Germany and Israel did not apply to his offenses even though Israel and West Germany thought they did.

One intriguing suggestion to help fix

some limit to the practice of asylum states that shield foreign accused "political criminals" is summarized in a report to the worldwide International Law Association: "No person should be permitted to escape trial or extradition on the ground of his political motivation who, if he performed the same acts as a soldier engaged in an international armed conflict, would be subject to trial or extradition."

Essentially, this means that civilians acting outside the well-recognized international law of war should not be treated better than soldiers when it comes to asylum—that "freedom fighters" who kidnap or kill civilians should not be treated better than war criminals.

Many lawyers and politicians alike, however, reject this idea, usually on the ground that "bandits" and "terrorists" should not be given the status and privileges of soldiers.

Supporters of the "war criminal test" argue that any country is still free to call its own fringe fanatics criminals; and even if they crossed to another state and were given the status of "soldiers," they would find their privileges rather hollow. Soldiers who kill civilians or rob banks are "war criminals" subject to extradition and trial; other soldiers who are caught by the enemy get prisoner-of-war treatment lasting as long as the conflict goes on.

If, to continue the example, the French military had been appealed to under such a system, citing French obligations under international treaties requiring extradition of war criminals, France would have had a basis for sending Abu Daoud to West Germany for trial without unduly upsetting Algeria and other countries who did not regard him as a common murderer, but as a soldier.

This relationship between the law of peace, that deals with national definitions of "crimes" and extradition obligations, and the law of war, with its international purview over soldiers' privileges, lies at the base of the problem of "terrorism." From this point of view, a terrorist is simply a soldier to whom an enemy in the conflict is seeking a legal basis for denying soldier's privileges.

In fact, in Northern Ireland, Israel, Libya and elsewhere, "terrorists"—even though caught in the state where they committed their offenses—are given something very close to the treatment that prisoners of war would be entitled to under the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the Israeli, British and other armies fighting "terrorists" demand soldiers' privileges for themselves and do not engage in war crimes as a matter of policy.

If what journalists and politicians call "terrorism" is really "war crimes outside the normal law of war," the solution might be to invoke international criminal responsibility comparable to that of the Nazi civilians convicted of "crimes against humanity" after World War II.

Perhaps individuals, both government officials and private citizens, who commit acts in peacetime that would be war crimes in time of war should be hunted down like Nazi death camp officials, and be treated as a legal enemy by any country that encounters them.

In short, it may be that the way to encourage effective international action against terrorism is to remove the political labels and to provide for punishment of those who commit atrocities equivalent to war crimes, whether they are "terrorists," "freedom fighters" or government officials.

Alfred P. Rubin is Professor of International Law at the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, and is chairman of the Committee on International Terrorism of the International Law Association.

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Sixty-one days in captivity: a personal account of the Dominican Embassy siege

By Diego Asencio
Special to WorldPaper

WASHINGTON, DC—Certainly we professional diplomats knew that Latin politics were notoriously volatile, but I would not have believed in February of 1980 that I would end up the prisoner of professional terrorists for two months.

After 61 days as a hostage, I had firsthand experience of the true nature of US policy regarding kidnapped nationals and what it really means to someone to be in the unenviable position of hostage.

On February 27, the Embassy of the Dominican Republic celebrates the independence it won from neighboring Haiti in 1844. Its newly appointed ambassador in Bogotá, Dr. Diogenes Mallol, sent notes to the diplomatic community inviting it to participate in the celebration.

My retinue of bodyguards and I arrived at the Dominican embassy as the reception was getting off the ground. About 60 people, representing many Latin and European countries, had gathered. In addition to the ambassadors from Egypt, Israel, Austria, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, and some of its allies, the Pope's own representative was milling around making small talk and eating canapés.

Later, when I started to say my good-byes, two well-dressed couples walked past my four bodyguards outside the front door and came into the embassy. The solemnity of the two couples was disturbing, but before anyone could question them, they opened their jackets, pulled pistols from their belts, and started firing at the ceiling.

For a fraction of a second there was nothing but stunned silence. Then all hell broke loose. The restrained and stately civility of one second disintegrated into the raw panic of the next. Women screamed. Men shouted. I dove to the floor and crawled for the nearest cover.

As soon as the shooting began, another twelve terrorists who had been kicking a soccer ball around in a playing field across the street stormed the embassy. Still dressed in green warm-up suits, they pulled shotguns, carbines, and pistols from their gym bags and fired at the security men who had been lounging near the front of the embassy.

While I was concentrating on the prospect of death, the heavy arms fire escalated into a pitched battle. One of the terrorists, a young boy, was fatally shot in the head near the front door and collapsed like a puppet with cut strings. He died instantly. Another terrorist, a young woman, was wounded by a bullet that grazed her scalp. With blood streaming down her face, she continued undaunted to fire her carbine out the door where passersby were still scrambling for cover.

Government troops began arriving on the scene in force with armored cars. The army quickly consolidated its position, barricaded the streets, and began a systematic evacuation of nearby residents. After 15 minutes the shooting began to taper off as officers exercised greater control over their troops.

Of the 16 guerrillas of the M-19 insurgent group that stormed the embassy, one was dead and a couple of others were slightly wounded. The leader was a young man in his early 30s known simply as Comandante Uno, a former school

teacher from the southern Colombian city of Cali.

Commander Uno was blunt in telling how he intended to use us. He was going to demand the exchange of 311 political prisoners, including several of the M-19's High Command. In addition, he wanted a ransom of \$50 million in cash and the worldwide publication of the M-19's charges of brutality against the Colombian government.

Commander Uno also suggested we elect a group of ambassadors to represent the hostages both to the terrorists and to the Colombians once negotiations got under way. I understood this was no idle request on Commander Uno's part; in fact, he insisted we choose from among ourselves carefully because he anticipated this committee would play an important role in his plans. I was elected to the group of four because of the supposed clout of the United States.

The ultimate success of the negotiations was, in many ways directly related to our ability to participate in the process. As a hostage, I was not only able to talk with my captors, but also to think like them. I know their hopes and fears, their literature and history. I even knew how far I could go in kidding them or even insulting them without exposing myself to the risk of being shot out of hand. This allowed me to communicate with them at various levels, and ultimately turned into a major consideration for our release.

Since my captors were members of an unorthodox Marxist splinter group, I often engaged in debate with them. I recall one day listening to the usual clichés about the exploitation of the masses by the middle class when I interrupted the speaker to say that he looked very bourgeois to me. I asked him what his father did. I went around the room asking each in turn, and determined that they were all sons and daughters of the middle class. I retorted, "You know, I am the son of an immigrant worker from Newark, New Jersey, the only member of the proletariat present. I think a dreadful mistake has been made and you should let me go." It didn't work of course, but it lightened the moment as everyone laughed.

At another point early in the negotiations, the Commander turned choleric at what he considered to be intentional stalling on the part of the government negotiators. As far as he was concerned, he threatened, the time was coming when he would have to start executing hostages. Then, he reasoned, the government would take him seriously. Some of the hostages watched him with disbelief, while others were frightened. Emotion was snowballing into hysteria. Instinct-



Ambassador Asencio peers out from behind a curtain at the besieged Dominican Republic Embassy in February 1980.

tively, I took the floor.

I sprinkled my speech liberally with references to the art of getting along with "pendejos," a broad term, obscene in some Hispanic societies and just plain vulgar in others like Colombia. The word originally referred to pubic hair, but in common parlance it means "jerk" or "moron." Aside from its semiobscene character, I had earlier discovered its power to defuse a tense situation.

When the terrorists heard me use the word, it had the same effect. There was some laughing and jibing. The tension and strain of one minute were defused in the nervous laughter of the next. Silently, I promised myself that some day I would write a monograph on the use of humor and obscenity in the negotiating process.

Tactically, some important lessons could be drawn from my experience in the Dominican Embassy in how to conduct barricade negotiations.

If the hostage has managed to establish any sort of personal relationship with his captors, he is in a unique position to influence them. The hostage is ordinarily with his captors all day, every day, of his captivity in a barricade situation. His value to the terrorists is symbolic and he typically does not have anything personal against the individual terrorists.

I took the tack: "Listen, buddy, I'm anxious to get out of here in one piece. Your demands are unrealistic. Your negotiating tactics will ensure that we all are shot. I am an experienced negotiator. Let me help." When my suggested approaches struck responsive chords with the government negotiators, my judgment automatically zoomed in value with the terrorists.

This enabled me, at the appropriate moment, to speak up on behalf of the government's approach, to expand it, to take into account the observations of the terrorists that were consistent with what the government was trying to do, and, most important of all, to convince them that they had a good deal. I do not mean to imply that it was easy. It took, after all, 61 days. The point is that it was possible, and it probably was the single most important element leading to a satisfactory resolution.

Diego Asencio is US assistant secretary of state for consular affairs. He was ambassador to Colombia from 1977 to 1980, and has served also in Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Brazil and Venezuela.

The views expressed in this article are his own and not those of the US State Department.

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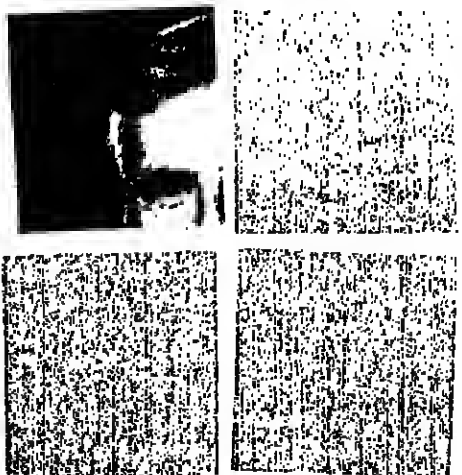
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JAPAN—For the candidate himself, it matters not a scrap whether his wife is the ideal woman or not. He can always have one or two sophisticated mistresses in Tokyo. In fact, he will be admired for having such manly independence outside the marriage contract.

By Yoshiko Sakurai
Associate Editor
in Northeast Asia

FIRST of all, Japan's ideal candidate has to be a graduate of Tokyo University, the nation's elite campus that has produced a long line of post-war prime ministers.

He should start his career in a powerful ministry, such as the ministry of finance. By climbing the bureaucratic ladder inside finance, he will eventually be responsible for allocating a large slice of the budget for a particular sector or region. This alone almost assures his election, but to make doubly sure he also should join a large faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party—if possible the largest one, with 110 members and headed by Kakuei Tanaka, the key defendant in the Lockheed payoff scandal.



Within power factions, politicians are assured of all the funds they need to win—the big factions have at least a president or a secretary general among the ranks, and both have a major say on how party funds are spent at election time.

The candidate should also come from a rural village because large government aid flows to the rural sector and therefore votes can be easily purchased. He can appeal to voters by boasting he is powerful at the central government, but it sometimes helps to, let's say, create a new train station—where none was ever intended—on the shinkansen (bullet train) route. The more remote the village for the new stop the better. It seems to have greater impact on the electorate.

On other occasions, he should be prepared to toss the voters a road, or several if possible, as well as bridges, city halls and regional centers. To entertain in the expected way, he should be extremely generous, pouring sake for every member of his supporter group—the *koenkai*—while singing songs, no matter how badly out of tune, and allowing everybody to feel relaxed enough to call him by his first

name with the suffix "san" added, which means dear.

There is no end to the ways of ritualizing vote getting: shaking hands with all who come, even for trifling issues like introducing the son of a supporter to a company so that he will get a job. Sometimes the ideal candidate has to be the middleman for a young couple—he may be meeting them for the first time, but right up to the last detail he acts as the go-between in what from then on is a serious negotiation leading to matrimony.

He sends flowers to the newborn in his district and to those who have lost their nearest and dearest. He provides incense on the anniversary of the sad occasion. He should never want a private life.

He should leave his wife in his rural constituency and lead a bachelor-style existence in Tokyo. He attends the Diet (parliament), while his wife bows extremely low to every voter in the home constituency, works hard for the community and is attentive and kind and considerate to every caller. She should not, however, be too refined or too beautiful. Nor should she ever be too intelligent. She is most of all appreciated if she maintains a hard-working, mother-earth image.

For the candidate himself, it matters not a scrap whether his wife is the ideal woman or not. He can always have one or two sophisticated mistresses in Tokyo. In fact, he will be admired for having such manly independence outside the marriage contract. At the same time he should not go too far—he should always be seen in public treating his wife nicely.

He should maintain a soft, understanding and generous posture, but never one that is too sophisticated. For instance, he should wear expensive suits but should stop short of appearing too posh. He must be a reminder to the electorate, after all, that he is the perfect candidate.

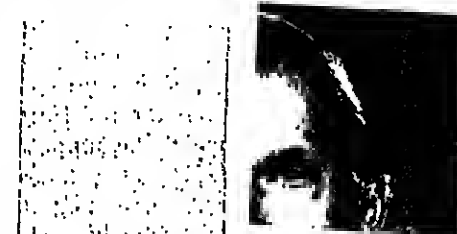
UNITED STATES—He must be sufficiently well traveled to know the difference between Africa and Asia, between Brussels and Bombay, but not such an internationalist that he believes in a New World Economic Order or perhaps even in the United Nations.

By Crocker Sanow, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

IN the US, Mr. Perfect Candidate is a 55-year-old, clean-living, smooth-talking family man. He is a man with telegraphic qualities, appearing on TV to be earnest when he is not, thoughtful when he doesn't know the subject being discussed and decisive in the midst of conciliatory and compromising situations. (And it is "Mr." Perfect Candidate today despite the best efforts and fervent hopes of feminists and many others.)

A successful candidate for American presidential politics must be trusted by business and beloved by labor. He must have an East Coast (Ivy League) education and ideally a Sun Belt (middle southern states or California) residence. He must be a family man with a meritorious record in the military (in World War II) but some guarded opposition to the war in Vietnam. He must be a Christian, probably Protestant, but with a non-denominational aura about him.

Mr. Perfect Candidate has a law degree though he has never practiced law, some early grounding in Washington politics as a Supreme Court clerk or legislative



aide, some long-established sympathies with Israel (to capture the Jewish vote) and with big labor (to capture the union vote), but has a distinct tilt toward fiscal conservatism in recent years.

He should be a man of some independent means to avoid the pressure of excessive compromising to obtain campaign funding—but not show this independent means in his activities, his demeanor or his clothing.

He must be sufficiently well traveled to know the difference between Africa and Asia, between Brussels and Bombay, but not such an internationalist that he believes in a New World Economic Order or perhaps even in the United Nations.

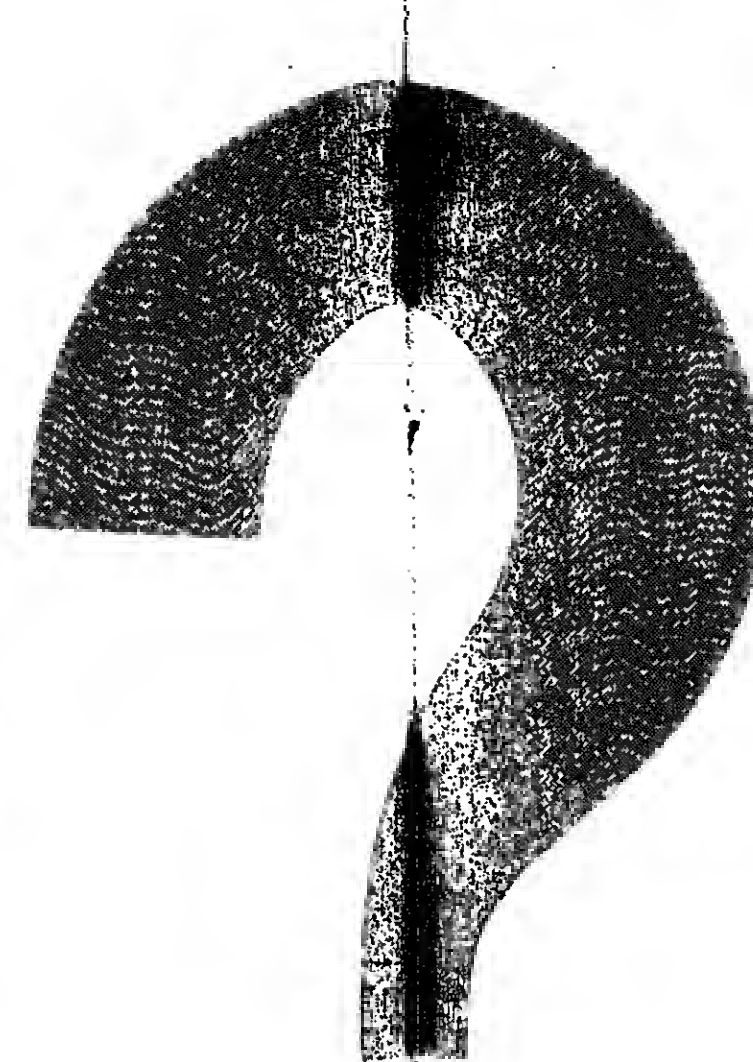
He should come from the soil and from a small-town background and then put down some big-city roots. He should believe in self-reliance and in a no-growth-in-government philosophy above all else.

He should be glib, candid and attractive with the media, able to joke with the national press corps and resort to a first-name basis on occasion, but remain sufficiently presidential to keep his distance.

He should go to church on Sunday morning and watch professional football on Sunday afternoon. He should be cultured enough to toss in a quote from Yeats or Robert Frost in every fourth or fifth speech.

Above all else, he must have the constitution of a decathlon champion, capable of making 12 appearances in four states a day, of sleeping on airplanes and eating on the run, of sitting patiently at creamed chicken and pea dinners and of looking every bit as fresh as Ronald Reagan when the TV lights flash on once more at the end of a long day.

With all of this, with dedicated political support and incredible campaign funding—and with a little bit of luck—Mr. Perfect Candidate might survive the rigors of two years of primary campaigning to reach the final election. And anything goes from there.



The picture of a wise man to the top in national politics varies from one country to the next. But there is definitely a characteristic common to the world over when choosing a leader.

NIGERIA—The ideal candidate must talk like a textbook. If he can be understood he can't be that much of a thinker. The more pretentious his diction the more he is esteemed as an intellectual.

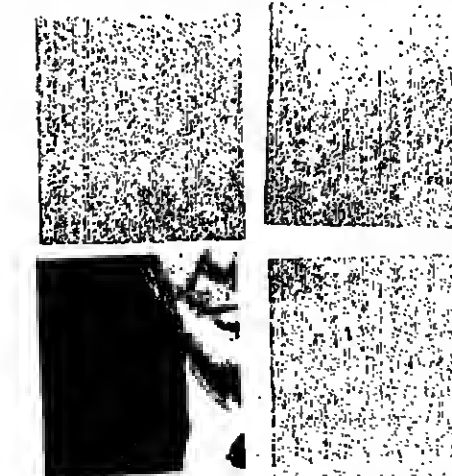
By Olatunni Dare
Special to WorldPaper

IT is far from clear that Nigerians want a leader at all, much less an ideal one. Since independence from Britain in 1960, the mantle of national leadership has fallen on persons who least desired it and were least prepared for it. Conversely, those who vigorously sought it and seemed reasonably prepared for it have never attained it.

The first qualification, then, for our ideal candidate is that he must want the job, want it desperately, and seek it vigorously. And having got it, that person must be seen to like and enjoy the job.

Assuming that the ideal candidate will submit to the indignity of an election, a national constituency has to be built, mobilized, persuaded, inveigled or otherwise induced to vote for him. To succeed, the candidate must carry the north. Now, the average northerner is fully persuaded that only a fellow northerner is fit to be his boss or his president. The ideal candidate, therefore, must be from the north and belong to the party that commands the widest following there. He needs no other qualification to carry the north.

In the south, where there is an obsession with paper qualifications, a candidate for national leadership, if he wants



to be taken seriously, will have earned, purchased or otherwise acquired a university degree of some sort, preferably a doctorate. To have the president of an obscure American college come to present a doctorate to a Nigerian right in his living room for an even more obscure achievement is the ultimate distinction.

And as befits the possessor of such a distinction, the ideal candidate must talk like a textbook. If he can be understood he can't be that profound a thinker. The more pretentious his diction the more he is esteemed as an intellectual.

Our ideal candidate must never speak of bed times ahead, no matter how bleak the prospects. Nigerians will have no truck with a person who calls for sacri-

fices, toll and sweat. The ideal candidate will promise a life with more abundance now and for all time.

For obvious reasons, the ideal candidate will never speak about anything that can be called an ideology. A political party was once destroyed because party spokesmen entrusted with explaining its creed of democratic socialism represented it to a fiercely acquisitive people as meaning one man, one wife, one dog, one pair of trousers, one child, one pair of shoes.

Our ideal candidate will project a picture of strength and decisiveness but usually over inconsequential issues at home, like the design of a national coat of arms, and on remote foreign issues like the situation in Outer Mongolia. Nigerians love a strong leader so long as he does not strike too close to home.

The average Nigerian believes that a position of leadership is an opportunity for enriching oneself, family, clan and friends. Being fervent believers in equal opportunity they have no patience with those who regard national office as a birthright. So our ideal leader will stay in office just long enough to realize his stated and unstated aims and then make way for somebody else.

Olatunni Dare, a Nigerian reporter, is a doctoral candidate in journalism at Indiana University, USA.

BRAZIL—Such a candidate could be seen as a civilian by the civilians and as an honorary military man by the military. It would be perfect. Unless he ends up being perceived as a civilian by the military and as an honorary military man by the civilians.

By Hamlet Paoletti
Senior Editor

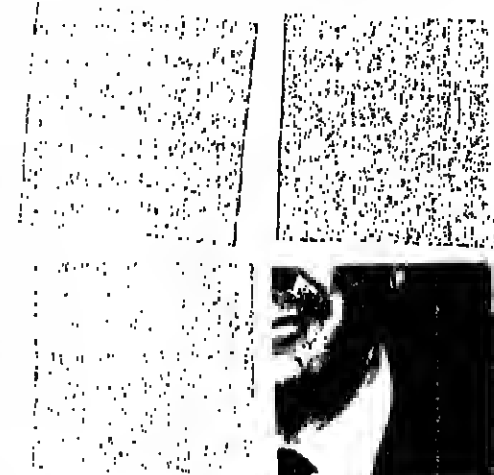
I HAVE no doubt whatsoever that the ideal candidate to be the next Brazilian president is a moderate general. Or, maybe, a hard-line civilian. Or somebody else.

How can I be so sure? It is just a question of being familiar with the recent political history of the country, of being intimate with what constitutes the Brazilian soul, of having a certain awareness about what goes on in the international scene and, of course, of possessing the necessary dose of impudence.

After almost 20 years of virtually unopposed rule, the military, faced with a major economic crisis, seem willing to go back to the barracks. Recent elections brought an upsurge of political activities, with old parties being revived and new ones formed. People seem to want to move forward politically, maybe trying some bold new experiments, like democracy. There is even pressure to extinguish the Electoral College—a political body made up of members of the national congress

plus state legislators that elects the president—and to reinstate direct, popular elections for the presidency. And right there is the chance for the "ideal political candidate."

As a moderate general he could play the card of providing a smooth transition, presenting himself as someone who could guarantee that all factions involved would not be surprised by anything improper, or downright nasty, such as an aging woman wanting to know where her "desaparecido" son is. Though it is more than understandable that she would like to know, many within the military would not understand, you understand?



On the other hand, a hard-line civilian would be hard to top. He would have almost all the advantages. First, he would be a civilian and that in itself would be a major progress—or at least it could be shown as such. Being a civilian he could be tough on the other civilians, even tougher than a moderate general, without risk of being accused of continuing the military repression. And he could put some pressure—not much, just a little—on the military, showing them that as a civilian he understands the subtle and necessary give-and-take of political life.

Such a candidate could be seen as a civilian by the civilians and as an honorary military man by the military. It would be perfect. Unless he ends up being perceived as a civilian by the military and as an honorary military man by the civilians. Maybe this is what the scholars are referring to when they write about "the inherent risks of holding political office."

If he is a civilian, he would probably be a lawyer. Some time ago, those who didn't want to be medical doctors or engineers went to law school just to have a diploma. As a result, today almost everybody in Brazil is a lawyer.

If he is a military man he would root for the most popular soccer team of his home state. And he would be present at any championship games, even if, unfortunately, his team doesn't make it to the finals.

Civilian or from the military, this ideal candidate would be a white middle-aged man, Catholic, married, with two or three children.

But there is also the possibility that the ideal candidate will turn out to be neither the moderate general nor the hard-line civilian. Maybe this unfathomable figure will be somebody else, entirely different, completely unknown and absolutely unforeseeable. You, dear reader, might be thinking how could this be possible. Well, haven't you read any Gabriel Garcia Marquez novels lately?

João Carlos

THE CANDIDATES

China's mayors are getting younger

By Ye Zhou
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING—With his close-cropped hair and his padded greatcoat draped rakishly over his shoulders, Beijing's new 53-year-old mayor, Chen Xitong, looks much younger than his age. His election by the Municipal People's Congress in March is seen by observers here as epitomizing the goals of the administrative reorganization taking place throughout China, which aims to create a "revolutionary, youthful, cultured and professional leadership."

Chen, a professional administrator who was virtually unknown before his election, replaced 67-year-old Jiao Ruoyi, a former diplomat and minister and last in a line of somewhat Olympian mayors of national standing. Before 1983, almost all mayors in big Chinese cities were veteran revolutionaries in their sixties or seventies who fought for the founding of the People's Republic.

Chen was born in Sichuan Province and studied Chinese Literature at Beijing



Outgoing Beijing mayor, 67-year-old Jiao Ruoyi (left), passes on some advice to the new mayor, 53-year-old Chen Xitong

University. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he worked successively as the leader of a neighborhood committee, deputy chief of a police station, head of a factory workshop, a functionary for the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party, deputy director of a rural commune and secretary of a suburban County Party

Committee, where he remained for almost 18 years until he became one of Beijing's 13 vice-mayors in 1979.

The new mayor "is eager to learn, full of vigor, amiable and approachable," said Shi Ling, a Changping county magistrate who worked with Chen for many years. "Chen is known to be fond of reading and is a serious table tennis player," a lifelong

friend said. He also likes spicy food, especially noodles with hot pepper, a favorite also of veteran party leader Deng Xiaoping who also comes from Sichuan.

Probably the most important innovation that Chen is expected to make is to introduce the job responsibility system in all municipal offices and city-run enterprises. His election as mayor was certainly influenced by the fact that he was the man who administered the establishment of a very successful system in suburban Changping county. The responsibility system takes a variety of specific forms, but in general makes an individual's income dependent on his productivity. It is widely seen as the antidote to inefficiency, bureaucracy and laziness.

The new mayor has promised to come within three years this city's chronic water, electricity and gas shortages, which have prevented many buildings from being used sometimes 10 years after their completion.

Six vice-mayors were elected with Chen. Their average age is 57, while that of the former 13 vice-mayors was 65. The systematic professionalization and consolidation of local government in China, of which Chen's election is considered a part, is expected to be completed nationally by the summer of 1984.

Ye Zhou is a staff writer with China Features, an official agency.

A black presidential bid in US? An idea that won't go away

By M. Carl Holman
Special to WorldPaper

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The possibility of having a black candidate enter the 1984 US Democratic presidential primaries has taken on a life of its own.

It started out as just one option among many raised in a series of discussions involving black politicians and members of private organizations. The resulting media attention and the differences of opinion on the wisdom of such a candidacy, however, have endowed the idea with a power and persistence that cannot be gainsaid.

Two other thorns from the earliest discussions also have persisted. One is the need for blacks, whatever their political leanings, to work together more effectively than ever before to alter by 1984 a situation in which they are taken for granted by the Democratic Party and ignored by the Republican Party. The other is the importance not only of shaping and organizing support for the concerns of blacks, but of reaching out to form coalitions with other groups in the US who feel the pinch of economic dislocation and are dissatisfied with prevailing governmental policies—poor and working-class people, Hispanics, women, environmentalists, peace advocates and those middle-class people and small entrepreneurs concerned about losing jobs, homes, businesses and opportunities for educating their children.

Meanwhile, despite continuing efforts to scotch the notion of a black presidential candidacy and the public opposition voiced by some respected black leaders and organizations, the idea refuses to die.

A black polling group has found sentiment in favor of such a candidacy running

from nine-to-one to six-to-ones among blacks in several major cities. A mid-May Los Angeles Times poll showed civil rights leader the Reverend Jesse Jackson running third behind the two front-running Democratic candidates, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn.

Those who argue against the black candidacy hold that it will be divisive and may ensure victory either for a Republican Party felt to be hostile to black interests or for a conservative Democrat who would feel little need to help blacks make up the ground they have lost in recent years.

Others fear that, with some blacks already publicly or privately committed to one or the other announced white candidates, it will be impossible for a black candidate to gather the support and the financial backing necessary to make the kind of run that would ensure genuine brokering power for blacks within the Democratic Party. Another fear is that a black candidacy will stir a white backlash.

DRIVES to get more blacks to register to vote are either underway or being organized in every section of the US in preparation for the 1984 presidential elections. (The black voting-age population numbers around 17.6 million, out of a national total of 165.5 million.)

Sixty percent of eligible blacks registered for the 1980 elections, compared to a 70.4 percent registration figure for the population overall. But the proportion of blacks who actually turned out to vote that year, 50.8 percent, was very close to the percentage for the nation as a whole, 52.6 percent.



Civil rights leader the Reverend Jesse Jackson recently placed third in a newspaper poll of Democratic candidates.

As the very prospect of a black candidacy has quickened interest around the country among young blacks and others who were heretofore showing little interest in the 1984 elections, another strong reservation is expressed. Suppose, indeed, they say, a black candidate does help register two or three million blacks not now on the voter rolls. Would not that candidate's almost certain defeat lead to even greater disillusionment and alienation from the political process?

Proponents argue that blacks are not so unsophisticated as to be unable to cope with setbacks—having had considerable practice—and point to the importance of the experience of every ethnic group in America of having to initiate breakthroughs to new political plateaus.

They argue further that an increase in black voter registration could add substantially to the number of blacks. His-

panics and liberal or moderate whites selected to national, state and local offices. A black candidacy could well place one to three million new black voters on the rolls—particularly in two sections of the US crucial to a Democratic victory in 1984: the Northern Tier states, with heavy electoral votes and high black voter strength, and the South, which has the heaviest concentration of black voters.

Another argument for a black candidacy is that it will provide a clearer, stronger voice for black concerns than is likely to come from any white candidate. And that it will add to the number of blacks, women, other minorities, liberals and moderates among the delegates to the Democratic National Convention who would be likely to support some of the goals of the "People's Platform" now being shaped.

Perhaps this argument that strikes the most sensitive nerve is the contention that 1984, rather than some later year, is exactly the time to have a black candidate run in the presidential primaries—a position strongly opposed by some blacks and white liberals. Proponents ask why similar opposition is not voiced to the entry of the white candidates who are not front-runners, and see unwillingness to support a black candidacy as tacit acceptance of second-class citizenship.

There are honorables people on both sides of the argument; despite the fact that they hold quite contrary views on this matter, they are continuing to meet, strategize and work together. Looking back on the relative inertia and prevailing gloom with which so many blacks were contemplating the 1984 national elections in the US, it seems clear that the tone, pace and direction of black leadership across a broad spectrum has taken on a new dynamism as the elections approach.

M. Carl Holman is president of the National Urban Coalition, a nonprofit urban affairs organization.

WorldPaper Interview

'We will become more and more vulnerable'

Yuri Zamoshkin, 56, is a widely traveled biologist in the Soviet Academy of Sciences and director of the US-Canada Institute in Moscow. He is a self-described peace activist and one of 450 elected members of the Soviet Peace Committee. WorldPaper interviewed Zamoshkin during his visit with other members of the Soviet Peace Committee to the US and Canada in May.

How do you feel about the charges made in West Germany and in Washington that the peace movements there are manipulated by the Soviet Union?

These are very foolish charges. It is very disrespectful to their own public. If we follow this kind of logic, then members of the US House of Representatives who recently voted for a nuclear freeze would be duped or manipulated. They are respected American citizens, they cannot be duped or manipulated. Those who voted for the nuclear freeze are showing their sincere desires in response to the situation we all face. The charges are foolish and dangerous actually because they create distrust, they call names. There are serious peace activists on both sides.

What is the role of a Soviet peace activist?

To raise the public awareness of the dangers of war and of the possibilities for action in order to stimulate changes in the political climate. Then when we meet with peace activists from other countries, we discuss and exchange information. There is a lot of this being done, for example, on Moscow television.

Why did you become a peace activist? The whole world situation and the tension in Soviet-American relations stimulated peace activity in my case. Also, as a biologist I got acquainted with American sociology, and I visited this country several times. So for a long time I have been interested in a mutual understanding between societies and in breaking down the stereotypes.

Technically, how did you become a peace activist? Local peace committees each choose a delegate to attend the general conference in Moscow, and the conference elects a central committee. There are 450 members on the Central Peace Committee, which has a presidium and a chairman. The system works through elections.

All the conference members also are members of the Communist Party? No, a number of them are not. But many of the activists are members of the Communist Party, and I would say they are loyal to the system and to the Soviet Union. But they also are active in promoting some of the best plans for peace. Actually, the idea of the freeze was among the peace activists of our government. I remember Randall Forsberg (peace activist) coming to our country before, but Forsberg and the idea of a freeze in this US definitely played an important role in our government acceptance of the idea.

How do you distinguish yourself from the dissident movements in your country?

try which have the same objectives?

One must question the objectives of the dissident movements. If a group is hostile to the system—to the state in our country—as they are in many cases, it cannot promote trust between countries. The peace movement cannot be without the participation of both governments because they are important in international relations. Even if one recognizes the main failures of a system, it is important to work within it.

How can you cooperate with peace movements in Western Europe and the US?

Cooperation depends on whether we are believers in peace, not on our political views. Up to now, only my government has expressed the desire to go ahead with a verifiable freeze. But there are a lot of people in the US House of Representatives who voted for the freeze. The Catholic bishops in the US expressed the same ideas.

There is one common concern for equal security and mutual security, and there is one common danger: the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe and the escalation of the arms race. On this basis we can unite our lobbying forces to pursue some of these aims.

Is that the purpose of your trip to the US?

Yes, and the purpose of getting to know



each other better. For example, the Soviet Union is misrepresented here in the media. As soon as we have a problem, it is shown here as a "crisis" and is very often exaggerated, and as soon as we do have some achievements, it is not mentioned. Very often people don't recognize how we work, how we live, how the system works and the mechanics of decision making in our country.

Can you make a distinction between

the nuclear disarmament policies of Brezhnev and Andropov?

I don't see substantial differences. Life and situations change and there must be new proposals. There are new proposals by Andropov, and if Brezhnev was there he would put forward a new proposal because this is the role of negotiations. The new proposals put forward by Andropov are mostly in the same vein as those of Brezhnev.

What is the biggest single impediment that you and your committee face?

The biggest impediments are the ideas that you can win in atomic warfare and that you can achieve nuclear superiority. You cannot win in atomic warfare and you cannot achieve nuclear superiority. We must work for peace now before there are any attempts to develop new systems that could grant superiority or a chance to win a nuclear war. This would only lead to the escalation of the arms race and, of course, each new escalation would increase the chances of accidental war or war by miscalculation, and verification will become more and more difficult. It becomes more difficult with multiple warheads and with cruise missiles.

Now is the time to realize that there is rough parity. Now is the time to work for peace because we cannot live with ideas that you can win atomic war or get superiority or even "nonvulnerability." We are both vulnerable and we will become more and more vulnerable. The only way to close the window of vulnerability is not through the arms race but through negotiations and verifiable treaties, freeze and arms reductions, of course taking into account the differences in our systems of national security.

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Letters

FROM AMUSEMENT TO OUTRAGE

AS an American, I was first amused and then outraged by the Letter from Boston entitled "A tale of evil gods in a cold, cold land" (April 1983). The article is remarkable in its misunderstanding or misstatement of the American process of government and in its total disregard for the history and origins of our country.

Strong political opinion is common in today's world and by its nature need never be burdened with truth or good taste.

We are, however, a government of people and their elected representatives—not of rulers. The current economic distress in our country was not caused by our chief executive—whoever he may be—but by a long period of political decisions and actions taken by the people's elected representatives. The simple fact that our recession is being shared by the developed countries all over the world should raise a serious question in thinking minds about the validity of fixing responsibility to any one individual. Clearly in this regard, inflation, high interest rates and unemployment were inherited problems.

Of much more concern, however, is the outrageous statement obviously intended as tongue-in-cheek: "Who knows, if this area of the world had been colonized by

some open-minded, free-thinking and risk-taking people, things might have been different. Maybe it would have had a liberal constitution, a real social organization that accepted divergent ways of thinking and even some sort of separation between religion and state."

The intended whimsy, however, denigrates the wisdom of our constitution writers who created a model for freedom-loving people which has been admired and copied for two centuries. It belittles the poor and oppressed who fled the tyrannies, the pogroms and the ghettos of Europe in search of opportunity freely given, and it insults those who risked life and family to carve the world's greatest economy out of an unfriendly, inhospitable wilderness.

While no serious American could claim that we are a blueprint for the perfect society, our nation created many of the basic principles of social progress and still represents a haven and promised land for peoples seeking freedom and opportunity.

One of America's greatest problems today is the personalization of politics and the substitution of invective for alternative, and those who seek a return to the older gods neglect the lessons of history and the opportunities of the future.

—W. Johnson
New York City

LETTER FROM A TENSE CLIMATE

IN the spirit of your page 2 feature, "Letter from..." penned by one of your editors and presenting fresh perspectives on places they are visiting, I, as a European working in Argentina, am prompted to submit this "Letter from Buenos Aires."

Elections are "only" a few months away and things are finally starting to move, although in a very disorganized fashion. Politics here right now just mean critical anti-government speeches and pictures of a rosy future. To me it all seems wrong. It's too easy to criticize—the abuses, miseries are just so open and obvious—but of course it is an easy way to gain popularity.

The incredible thing is that none of the major parties even have a platform or any presidential candidates. They have no economic measures to propose, no social reforms, no other political views. It is just like this whole society: disorganized and unplanned. Those two characteristics plague everything from the family trying to stick to their US\$100 monthly budget to the major corporations and, obviously, the government and junta.

People are expecting so much from a new democratic government and in my opinion they will be let down quickly. Even an organized and effective govern-

ment will have to take some very tough decisions to make a dent in this country's huge problems. But people expect things to get better overnight. I see a swift return to a totalitarian regime.

Apart from the continuous problems, some other black clouds are approaching. They appeared on the horizon just a couple of days ago when the main unions called for a strike tomorrow, and an anti-government march on Tuesday. During the last strike all economic activities were paralyzed and during the last march or demonstration one person got shot, openly, by the secret police and the destruction was incredible in the central parts of town.

The government has declared strikes and marches illegal, which usually means trouble. They then put out a real big carrot—a 15 percent wage hike for all unionized workers. But not even that helped. So now, every hour of the day, in state-run TV and radio you hear speeches: "All Argentines have a constitutional right to work. Exercise it!" Or, "Since the strike on this...has been declared illegal, all workers who do not turn up to work can face fines, imprisonment or both." I guess you understand the climate is a little tense right now.

—A. Granbery
Buenos Aires, Argentina

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Fathers and sons

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

HOW GREAT it is that we in the Orient all belong. Thank Allah, there is no man who is ready to tolerate the mere hearing of a sister of his, or a relation bearing the same surname is behaving infamously anywhere on earth.

An almost endless list can be produced of examples of eternal belonging. There is no man in the west who does not look to an all-sustaining family ties with much respect.

On the other face of the coin there is however a different set of odds against our family relations. Fathers for example may be their sons' future by implicitly insisting on exploiting sons as a mere extension of the fathers' repugnance to death.

They want their sons to accept their father's place of a career and sometimes even of a wife.

This tendency is human and used to be felt almost everywhere in the world. Until recent times it was an ordinarily accepted social norm that the son of a coal man must be a coal man. In the last half of the world acquired their names from the occupation or trade of an ancient forefather. Hence came such names as blacksmith, dyer, carpenter etc.

During good old days fathers had the privilege of saying before their death that neither their business nor name would be doomed to extinction as their sons carried on their message, name, place of work and all their basic characteristics. There are still families in Britain today who carry on the same trade of their fathers and forefathers.

Such phenomena are however quickly vanishing in highly industrialized societies. The whole picture of the agricultural past is quickly vanishing. Only Allah knows what sort of society there shall exist in advanced industrial places by the year 2000.

But no doubt it is as bad to stick to the negative aspects of family life as it is to allow positive aspects to pass away. One of the worst cases is this tendency of parents on deciding the careers and marriages of their sons and daughters. Usually such attempts end in disaster.

A most wretched victim of his parents' intransigence is my ex-student Hani N. whom I met two years ago in Beverly Hills.

He lives as a bachelor in this most charming area. Hani is full of home-sickness, full of complaints and full of resentment for a life that was lost in vain.

When he was introduced to me by his friend Michael it took me sometime to recognize him with all the crown of grey hair on his head. Only when he brought out his photo at the age of 18 when I last saw him did I realize who he was. I was really concerned to see the awful change in his whole appearance.

When the chance occurred for us to be all alone he opened his heart and told the story of his misery.

His father had sacrificed the small wealth he had accumulated in order to educate Hani to become a specialist physician.

His father risked this money to send him to America. The boy discovered on arrival in that strange part of the world that it would take him some two years at least before he could acquire the minimum linguistic ability even to attend courses easier than medicine.

He tried to tell his father that he was too far from the world of American medicine, but the father was hampered by the hope of his son becoming an important specialist walking through the gates of hospitals and wouldn't understand anything contrary.

The son was too timid to take any other course except leaving his father to his wishful dreams. The devoted parents circulated stories about the young aptitude of their unique son to absorb medical knowledge. On receiving a vague suggestion from Hani that he might shortly be able to do something they thought the time was ripe for them to send him a beautiful niece of Hani's mother to be his wife.

Time passed. His father came to know the son. Hani befriended many girls but was not prepared to marry. He lives now on vague hopes of one day returning home.



The changing style of our death

By Riad H Dabbas
Special to the Star

IS DEATH the great leveler uniting all mankind in a common destiny? According to French writer Philippe Aries the answer is a resounding no. Death, he argues, is as much a cultural as a biological reality.

Aries is a scholar who maintains that death is experienced so differently in different ages that it demands historical analysis.

Two decades ago, in "Centuries of Childhood," Aries, one of the great French cultural historians of the past generation, revealed a possibility for transforming the biological into the historical. In that book he examined attitudes toward childhood in the medieval and early modern periods.

His most arresting discovery was that childhood and adolescence as we know them today are peculiarly modern inventions. In early times he wrote, "as soon as the child could live without the constant solicitude of his mother, he belonged to adult society." The proposition has not gone unchallenged, but few would deny that Aries opened previously unexplored realms of our past to historical investigation.

History of death

In "The Hour of Our Death" he does for the termination of life what he did for its beginnings in "Centuries of Childhood": he recreates the western experience of death from the Middle Ages to the present.

According to Aries, five models of death have succeeded one another over the past millennium. The oldest model he calls "the tame death." It is associated with the Middle Ages, though elements of it persist in our own time. Tame is meant to suggest not an absence of fear, but a familiarity that, from our standpoint verges on indifference. The men and women of the Middle Ages, as Aries portrays them, viewed death as part of life: it was a common and visible element of every day experience, and thus its foreignness — its "wildness" — was muted.

The chief evidence of death's familiarity is provided by the funerary practices of the time: over the course of Middle Ages the old Roman tradition of burying the dead outside the city gave way to burial alongside and ultimately even inside the church. Aries shows how the medieval burial ground became a kind of town square — not merely a part but a major centre of business, government, and social life as well.

The second model, associated with the later Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Aries calls "the death of the self." The crucial development here is the rise of individualism and, along with it, a terror of death. Late medieval and Renaissance man was profoundly in love with life and, above all, with the good things of life. He was the ultimate materialist and appalled at the prospect of his final separation from those things.

Epitaph and will

Reflecting this horror of separation are two major cultural artifacts: epitaph and the will. Epitaphs on tombs make their appearance in this period and grow ever more garrulous. They represent a kind of miniature biography, which seeks to

fix a man's life for all time, to record his achievements so they won't be swallowed up in "the anonymity of history."

Even more important is the will. In it the dying man attempts to retain some sort of control over his patrimony by dictating how it is to be distributed. At the same time he assures his own salvation by means of an elaborate system of posthumous donations — usually masses. These two are stipulated in the will as the means of their financing. In all such precautions Aries detects an unprecedented awareness of the individual and his destiny. Death has come to be experienced in a new way, namely, as the painful loss of identity.

Remote death

Aries' third model — that of the 17th and 18th centuries — is more elusive. He calls it "remote and imminent death," and he concedes that it cannot be linked to any striking alteration in the institutions of death, such as the transference of the grave from outside the walls to the centre of town or the development of the epitaph and the will. It is, he says, essentially a change in imagination, in the collective consciousness.

The salient feature of this period is the onset of the process through which death will eventually become invisible, a process that culminates in the 20th century. Death begins to be put out of mind; it loses its obsessive presence.

Aries associates this conception of death with the rise of modern science, particularly the science of anatomy, and he connects it ingeniously with necrophilia. The dead person is now a cadaver and thus the object of scientific investigation, as one can observe, for example, in Rembrandt's great painting "The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaas Tulp."

But there is an unmistakably sensual undertone to the new anatomy, which is pursued not only in academic laboratories but also in private dissecting rooms. The cadaver, in other words, has also become an object of erotic desire, here the Marquis de Sade is called to witness.

Death as reunion

The 19th century brought a new and altogether unexpected conception of death. Aries calls it "the death of the other" or the "beautiful death." The "other" whose death now occupies so im-

portant a place among one's mental furnishings is generally a member of the family.

This is the death of the Romantics, the "careful Death" with which John Keats was "half in love." The death saluted by William Gullen Bryant in his poem "Thanatopsis," and above all the radiant deaths of an endless succession of literary consumptives.

The beautiful death transpires in an operative bedroom scene, with all members of the family present bidding their due farewell. It also corresponds to a new conception of the after life, in which the principal event is no longer the divine vision but a reunion with one's loved ones.

The Romantic model of death is accompanied by the most dramatic change in funerary practices since the dead were brought within the walls in the middle ages.

Because of the sprawl of the 19th century metropolis (as well as a new aversion to burying persons on top of one another), there is no longer room for the dead within the city, and they have to be moved back to the countryside.

Here we find the origins of the modern cemetery — a garden with monuments. The members of the family now commune with their happily departed relatives on "a visit to the cemetery."

Invisible death

The dominant feature of death in the 20th century is its invisibility. It is characteristic of our culture, to deny death. First we lie to the dying about their condition, because death has become some how indecent, unmentionable. And just as we lie to them, they in turn lie to us and to themselves. This conspiracy of silence and deception, whose literary anticipation Aries finds in Tolstoy's Death of Ivan Ilyich, stands in marked contrast to the fulsome celebration of death among the Romantics.

We have also "medicalized" death: we put the dying in hospitals to reduce their suffering but also, Aries insists to remove them from view.

And finally, we discourage mourning, the "natural" expression of grief at a time of great loss. Even though some psychologists, have recently protested this modern denial of death, it has become the orthodoxy of the day.



Ali Jabri at the National Gallery

'What kind of future do we leave our children?'

By Pam Dougherty

ARTIST Ali Jabri is at the National Gallery. His exhibition has just opened and he is hard to catch as a stream of visitors take his attention. The conversation moves constantly, touching on family, on the cities of the Arab world, on architecture, culture, conservation, returning to themes left drifting.

But running through it all is one constant, the question of the cultural heritage of the Arab world, its continuity, richness, decline, the need for preservation, for greater sensitivity to what is vital in cultural life.

Ali Jabri is, perhaps, the ideal spokesman for such concerns. He divides his time between painting and museography, with forays into conservation of historical buildings. His current exhibition brings these elements together and shows their fundamental unity.

Listening to him talk about his work it seems these must have always been his concerns. Actually, he came to his present position by a circuitous path.

Ali Jabri was born in Jerusalem, but comes of one of the "patrician" families of Aleppo. His family were deeply involved in Arab politics and he was immersed in the world of Arab nationalism.

The expatriate

His education took a different turn, with time spent at Victoria College in Alexandria and later in Switzerland and England.

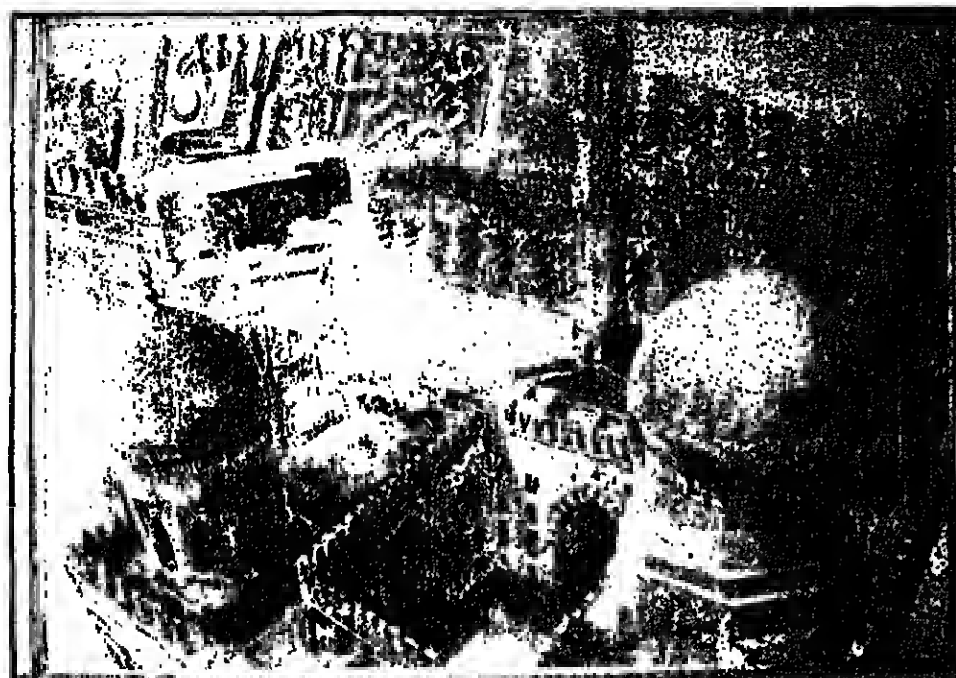
He spent some time at Stanford University in America — at first in the study of architecture, later in art, though he says he was a poor student.

Then it was a long, settled period in London. He never lost his personal contact with the Arab world, and spent holidays with family in Egypt and Jordan. But Arab culture held little real meaning for him. His life was caught up with European culture in which he was immersed in London. He was conscious at times of a certain "limbo" feeling... but that is the eternal burden of the expatriate anywhere.

A visit to Marakesh in 1976 brought the realization that, as an Arab, he was actually part of what he was looking at, not just an interested bystander.

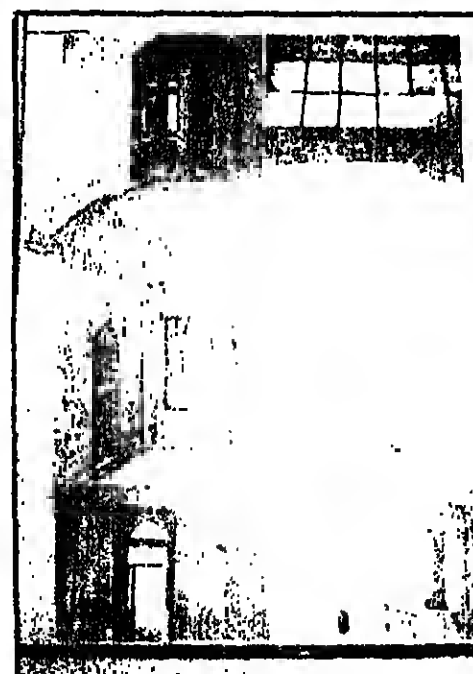
The turning point was in Cairo, 1977. After a morning spent sketching at the Cairo Museum, he emerged to find a million Cairenes demonstrating against food price rises. He was stunned by the energy, the force and, once again, the realization that this was his world. These were not just Egyptian faces, they were Arab; and he was a part of them.

London was left behind, and Ali Jabri



Madrasa of Sarghatemish (AD 1356)

Photos: Trisha Weir



Bilbeisi house: the loggia: upper floor

came back to Jordan and his cultural heritage.

Wider vision

He finds it impossible to confine himself to what he describes as a "purely fine arts position". It just doesn't make sense, he says, in a society undergoing rapid change with so many aspects of cultural life are under threat.

In his painting he celebrates both the high culture of Mameluke Cairo with a series of the beautiful mosques and madrasas of



Renovation/restoration inside the Municipality building

that time and the vulgar, vital popular culture of downtown Amman and old Aqaba.

Two of his downtown paintings (they are from a series of four) are in the current exhibition. They were painted while Jabri was working on the restoration of the Folklore Museum at the Roman Amphitheatre. Prior to this he was not particularly aware of downtown Amman. Travelling to and from the museum each day he began to feel the energy and spirit of its crowded streets, its ramshackle cafes; to see the charm of its old

buildings with a set of fine windows, as in intricate balcony there, the variations in stone facades and corners.

But he also noticed the gradual decline, the encroachment of masses of concrete and aluminium on old stone. The loss of a human scale. Then came involvement in projects to restore the Bilbeisi house and the Municipality building in the same area, and things began to fall into place.

How was it possible to renovate the interior of a museum or the Municipality building if the area around them was allowed to decay, he asked.

We can see in the exhibition some of the work he did for both the Municipality and the Bilbeisi house, together with his suggested plan for an integrated renovation of the area stretching from the Amphitheatre to the Nymphaeum.

Celebration

With buildings restored, traffic controlled and some greenery, there would be place for the people of Amman to enjoy their city in an environment which celebrates the centuries of Amman's history from the Roman times to the bustling 20's and the splendours of Bilbeisi and up to the present.

It is not a cosmetic approach he is suggesting — not the addition of a few pots of flowers or to add the odd arch and call it Islamic school. Jabri says he is constantly reminded that, despite its political fragmentation, the Arab world has a strong historical and cultural continuity. Arab must build on this foundation if their social and cultural lives are to have any real meaning.

The restoration of old Amman would not be easy, but it is essential if Amman is to maintain its spirit and vitality. And it should be done, wherever possible, by local artists using local materials.

Odd corners

Jabri has a strong feeling of affection for Aqaba, but is saddened by the changes taking place there. The beaches are covered with Bahamian style thatched sun shelters, concrete is everywhere, and even the palm trees are imported.

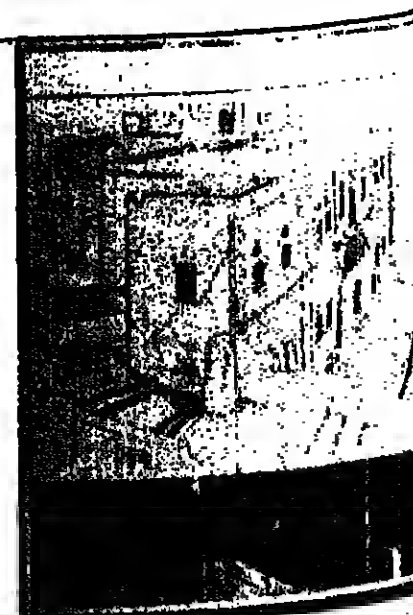
Jabri remembers the Aqaba of old and seeks out the odd corners of the town. He gives us sketches of its painted fences, its tumbledown buildings and shows us the work he has done to help ensure that the Sharif Hussein house is restored with grace and integrity.

Jabri's gift is to remind us of the everyday touches that give a place its particularity and hence its humanity. But once we have been reminded, he wants us to act.

In his work on the Bilbeisi house he writes, "As with every major city of the Arab world, economic pressures and aesthetic indifference are slowly stripping Amman of its every vestige of its more gracious past. We can ignore the aesthetic and the human element in our cities, but he concludes, "What kind of future do we leave our children?"

son with the later Prime Ministry built on the site of the present Municipality; subsequently for many years a Court of Appeals; and in the 60's a school for girls; succumbing slowly to the conditions of neglect and disrepair which finally caused it to be closed.

The order for its razing was signed by the Governorate of Amman in 1979 but the office of the late mayor halted demolition in May 1980 pending an appeal on grounds of historical interest to the nation... Ali Jabri



16 JUNE 1985

The house of Hajj Suleiman Al-Bilbeisi

SITED south-west of the Roman theatre, at the foot of Jabel Jofeh in Amman and comprising an important element in the nucleus of edifices closely connected with the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, Qasr Al-Bilbeisi was erected by Hajj Suleiman Al-Bilbeisi, head of the prominent local family, in 1920-21 at which time this part of the tiny metropolis was still the semi-pastoral heart among ruined antiquities and open hills...

Designed in the classic urban style of the nineteenth century architecture that evolved among

wealthy classes of Ramallah and Nablus developing later in Salt but surviving much more rarely in the new capital whose growth coincided with the shift from this vernacular mode of building to more modern European trends, the house first served as town residence for its owners before undergoing various changes of function and fortune from its proud position overlooking the original river of Amman that flowed through Sagf Al-Sail.

In 1927 it was the house of the Prime Minister Hassan Pasha Abou'l Houde, continuing its ill-

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Living in another land

THE RE is an Arabic poem that asks a little bird why he lives in the desert where there is scarce water or food when he could fly away to a greener place of plenty. The bird answers that he will continue to live there because it is his home.

Dureid Laham, popular comedian, in the role of Ghawar Tashé expressed the sentiment that living as a stranger in a foreign country is like standing naked in a snow storm.

Yet many of us deprecate ourselves for a great variety of reasons to live all or part of our lives in a country far from our place of birth. But every once in a while, no matter what our circumstances, we feel like this:

Swirling feathery flock of migrating birds
For a short time descend into my yard
And chattering cheerful birdsong I hear.
Puckling tones that ring in my ears

Where have you come from, dear little friends,
And where from here will your flight wend?
You pause a short time in my garden to sing,
Then continue on your journey again

You sing of Nile water blue where grey hippopotami play,
Of amber sands and soft sun affable,
Brown-faced farmers in long black robes displayed,
But it is the place from whence you came

Then you tell another tale
Of emerald peaks tall, trees grown green,
Of grasses long beside a safe and silver sea,
Cool morning mists embracing native meadows free

The first sweet song fills my ears,
But second is what my heart hears.
For it sings of a land far from here
So very much like the land I hold dear

Time rolls on. Magazines and newspapers from home supplement these interesting missals from Aunt Dorothy about the current condition of her simps. But on visits back we notice subtle changes that words on paper have failed to convey.

People who used to fret over what model car they were driving and whether the neighbours' was better are now worrying about whales.

You even the most careless of your friends should never consider throwing his chewing gum wrapper on the ground. And the wilderness paths through the forests are supplied with neat little litter receptacles spaced at convenient distances apart.

But the most surprising, startling, changes that we are liable to encounter are the alterations in ourselves. We didn't feel them because they came gradually, subtly, in direct proportion to the amount of time spent abroad. Now we are forced to search our inner self to discover their extent.

While you're playing detective with yourself how do you deal with the situation?

First you could adopt the air of superiority and sophistication, the "I've seen everything" stance, that throws up a comfortable smokescreen around you as you mentally sort things out.

Or, you can go around explaining things to everyone in the light of your expanded awareness — in other words — make a bore of yourself.

Or, you can cling to what has remained the same — Aunt Dorothy's sinuses and the fact that the neighbour still scatters grass clippings over the fence into the corner of the family garden. Uncle Harry still lugs mashed potatoes, your schoolchum still runs her life on a minute-by-minute schedule, and that funny little hole in sidewalk is still there.

**SUMMER POP GUITAR
CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS
AT THE
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INSTRUCTOR:**

CHARLES METROPOLIS

Lessons every Thursday at 10 A.M. June 23 - Sept. 8. Free private test to determine basic ability on June 20, 21 at 10 A.M. Any age welcome. Students must have their own guitar by June 23. Entire course 40 JD. In advance, includes tape cassette and instruction manual for home practise. For details call H.A.C. 665195/6/4



A simple, patterned African kanga...

Or a string vest and shorts

Travelling light for summer

It looks good and makes you feel it when it works. Pack it — and be there behind.

Most of us have summer favourites, a few thin drawing trousers, a shirt that's a light little breeze of air, a colourful tie-dyed smock — the one you always want to move a bathing suit to stroll back to the beach. Pack them.

Each year something new is added to the fashionable holiday wardrobe: a baggy T-shirt, tighter trousers or a sleeker one-piece bathing suit.

The summer belongs to the woman who knows how to pack. She is having it.

In a backless sundress cross-crossed with shoestring straps. She is having it too in a new plunge-back cotton knit, in a scoop-back shift and a clingy T-shirt dress.

Every year there is a new way to wear a simple T-shirt (summer '83 style is layered under string vest, or knotted at the waist). The new French shirt, made in crumpled silk to layer between vest and jacket. And every summer a parent gets a new twist (cinched this year, quite simply, into a short strapless asymmetrical sundress).

The fastest way to get the look of the season is with a few wonderful accessories. Not lots of confusing bits — but just the right chunky belt, an armful of

wood and ivory bangles, shell earrings, a pair of flat strappy Roman sandals.

The most stylish way to streamline a holiday wardrobe is to edit out colours. Try white with khaki, then adding shades of pink, or a bleached-out blue. This summer, add black. It's fantastic with a light shirt.

Everyone should travel with one or two lengths of cotton, something you love cut from a bolt of cloth, or a specially designed and bordered pareo, kanga or sarong.

Even if at first you don't have the knack of wrapping and twisting it into tops and dresses, a length of pretty cotton brightens up the dreariest hotel room, or tent.

Your body and the heat Health

by Joyce Niles

It's not jogging the other day you had a break and when I got home I had terrible cramps in my legs.

Cramps in the legs, arms or abdomen are someone who has been exerting himself and sweating profusely. They are due to salt depletion in the body. You can restore the balance by eating a teaspoon of salt in a litre of water and drinking it. Repeat until you are comfortable.

Other precautions to remember are: wear light, loose, well-ventilated clothing during summer, cover your head with a cap or hat and avoid undue exertion in the heat of the day.

The summer season in Jordan extends from approximately mid-March to the end of October and exercise in

the hottest part of the day during this period is inadvisable.

If you wish to continue your jogging programme then do it either at dawn or after the weather cools in the evening. Otherwise you may be asking for the more serious problems of either heat exhaustion or heatstroke.

Heat exhaustion is typified by sweaty, cool and pale skin. The pupils, the black part of his eyes, are large. The sufferer feels weak and perhaps faint but has no fever. His pulse is rapid and weak.

A person in this condition should lie down in a cool place with his feet raised. Loosen all tight clothing. He should be given salt water — one teaspoon of salt to a litre of water — in drink.

Heatstroke is less common but is

very dangerous. The signs are a skin that is red, hot and dry. The person has a high fever, sometimes even more than 42 degrees (106 degrees F) and is very ill, or often unconscious.

Emergency treatment is to put the person in the shade, loosen all tight clothing, and soak him with tepid water and fan him to lower body temperature. SEEK MEDICAL HELP IMMEDIATELY.

Heatstroke can be a serious threat to life. High body temperature can produce irreversible brain damage or the person may go into shock and die unless medical attention is received promptly.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Spinach soup

Ingredients

1 kg frozen spinach (thawed) or 1 kg fresh spinach, lightly cooked
1 onion, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
1/2 teaspoon flour
1/2 cup chicken stock
1/2 cup cream or yoghurt
Salt and pepper

Method

- Sauté the onion in butter until soft
- Add the flour and then gradually add the stock
- Bring to the boil and cook until it is smooth
- Add the spinach and cook a further five minutes
- Purée in a blender
- Add the cream or yoghurt, a pinch of nutmeg and salt and pepper to taste
- Serve hot or cold



Just Between Us

Ya'qoub Salim



Hand on the button

PRESIDENT REAGAN and Mr. Yuri Andropov had a summit meeting. It was very secret. They met in an isolated mountain location out West (It was west of Ulan Bator) and talked about their mutual annihilative capacity.

"You know Yuri, you've got us running scared," said Mr. Reagan. "I mean, after we switched from six-shooters to A-bombs, you made some tool well, we managed to keep the womenfolk quiet on that, but when we decided what we really need is an H-bomb and then on N-bomb, you said you were going to build 'em tool Don't you believe in arma control, pardner?"

"We note the western leader's concerns with interest," came the reply. "But there is no comparison between the inconsiderable power of the Socialist bloc and the Fascist forces. My honourable fellow-leader must consider that while he has the power to destroy our country three times over, we can only do him the same favour twice."

"Well now, that's not quite fair, pall. You know our threat to blow you to smithereens in Europe came only after you wanted to put a bunch of SS 20s in there yourselves (whatever SS 20 stands for). And now you're talking about a new passel of missiles in eastern Siberia! Why, that alone could melt all the snow in Alaska."

"Now let's quit palavering and get right down to it. Can you tell me what you really really want all them bigguns out there for? Don't beat around the bush."

"Am shocked that my honourable colleague believes me not when I say that Socialist Russia's military might is directed solely to the purpose of defending the achievements of the People, serving the inexorable will of History and ultimately, for the sake of Peace."

"Yeah, yeah, I know. I took the peace line too when I have too many people don't swallow things as quietly as a herd of Longhorns. But that's my tough cookies, I suppose. Okay, let me tell you: The only reason I'm being so tough about all this is to keep them in line. In fact, I don't really give a hoot what you think, Yuri old buddy — you can't get me elected, or sacked."

The R. ugh Rider continued, "Pardner, let's make a deal. All I need from this business is a place to hang my saddle. What do you need?"

Andropov eyed him suspiciously. "I think it was John Wayne who told the bad guys 'we don't make deals.' What are you talking about? Capitalist Cowboy, our country has seen the correctness of my policies and the great Politburo has chosen the proper path to historical glory. I do not need to play any political tricks."

"Yuri, what would you say if I told you our missiles weren't real? Everybody back home believes they are, but what would you say if I told you the contrary?"

"I would say that statement came from somewhere in the posterior region of your horse's body."

Andropov looked at Reagan with a steely gaze. They faced each other, hands hovering near their respective buttons, as advisers held their breath and dived for cover. The tension of the facedown lifted, however, when Reagan heard his horse whinny outdoors and took his hand off the trigger.

"I can tell you're going to be a tough nut to crack, my friend. Well, I can be pretty tough too," Reagan rose, strapped on his gunbelt and donned his hat. "I'll be back after the election. Be there."

Yuri downed the last of his red-eye and looked at his companions. "We've fooled him again, comrades. Now we've got until the election. Do you think we can keep those papier-mache missiles standing that long?"



Her Royal Highness Princess Alla presents a graduation certificate to Nancy Kaklah while Sister Raymond Cubeline and Sister Ainaa Mashini assist.

Rosary College graduates get ready to face the world

By Kathy Kaklah
Special to the Star

"Graduation makes one feel sad rather than happy," said Eva Habib, one of the 146 students from Rosary College whose graduation was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Alla last Sunday.

"It's a very happy occasion," said Dalal Barakat, one of the girls who boards at the school, "but I'm going to really miss my school. I've been here for 10 years and it is now my home."

Looking at the glowing graduates all dressed in white, like angels, one would hardly guess that they were having such mixed feelings toward graduation. It is a new step into life according to Samanah Ishak. "I feel my life is going to change and be quite different than what it is now."

"But it is funny how we used to take our school and teachers for granted, as if we were going to be around them forever," said Nancy Kaklah. "I now feel that I've lost something very important in my life." A highlight of the graduation ceremony was a performance by the school orchestra. The girls also presented a selection of colourful songs and dances. Speeches in the name of the graduates, expressing their gratitude to parents and teachers and acknowledging the importance of the future, were presented in Arabic, English and French by Lano Solameh, Arwa Shana and Muna Idrees. Sister Raymond Cubeline, the principal of the school, expressed her happiness for the 31st group of "Rosary daughters" to be graduated into a new life.

What kind of life are these girls going to lead? Most told The Star that they

plan to go into higher education.

"Because of my average, I do not think I can get into medicine, which I really like, but my second choice is journalism," said Samanah Ishak, "I have already had some articles published in Al-Dustour, and they were published without being changed very much." Dalal Barakat's choice is business administration. "While I was helping to run the school canteen, I realized how much I liked to deal with purchasing and selling."

When asked what she planned to do after graduation, Eva Habib said she wanted to learn how to drive. "But I also plan to become a technician. I'm fascinated by cars and would like to work in one," said Turgman told The Star that she was sure what she will be doing, "but for considering interior design. I spend much of my time at home rearranging the flowers and the furniture."

Munther and Glenna Kelland celebrated the success of Munther's recent exhibition with a barbecue at their delightful, and almost complete, new house in Sweileh. The house, designed and partially built, by Munther, combines Italian rustic and Damascus style.

Amongst those enjoying the house and its garden were Nobla and Albert Siwadi, Marwan and Alida Dahal, Suhail and Victor Blahar, Dr. Paul Plazzardi and Luigie Forsati. Much for the evening was the responsibility, ably carried, of the Kellands' eleven year old daughter Lella.

Indian music, singing, dancing and hospitality were on offer last Thursday night at the residence of Indian ambassador, Mr. Pyare Lal Sasthi.

On his spacious green lawn over 400 people gathered to enjoy the Indian cultural evening made possible by the diligent work of Mrs. Sasthi. The audience were, mostly women, elegantly dressed in saris and set the scene for a most enjoyable evening.

The programme ran smoothly, albeit awkwardly, but always with a smile and included intricate dancing by the young girls, classical and pop singing, comedy skits and instrumental.

The audience was then treated to an authentic Indian meal with chapatis, assorted mezza and a selection of delicious dishes.

The most impressive aspect of the evening though, came from the fact that the performers were not professional dancers from India but from the Indian community in Amman.

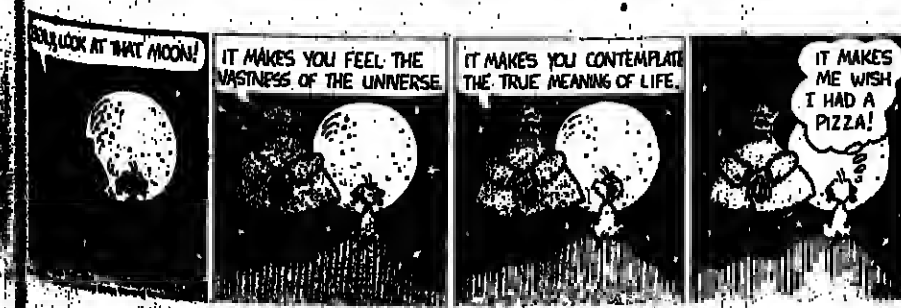


"I REALLY MUST GET THIS FILM TO MY EDITOR FOR STAR KIDS!"

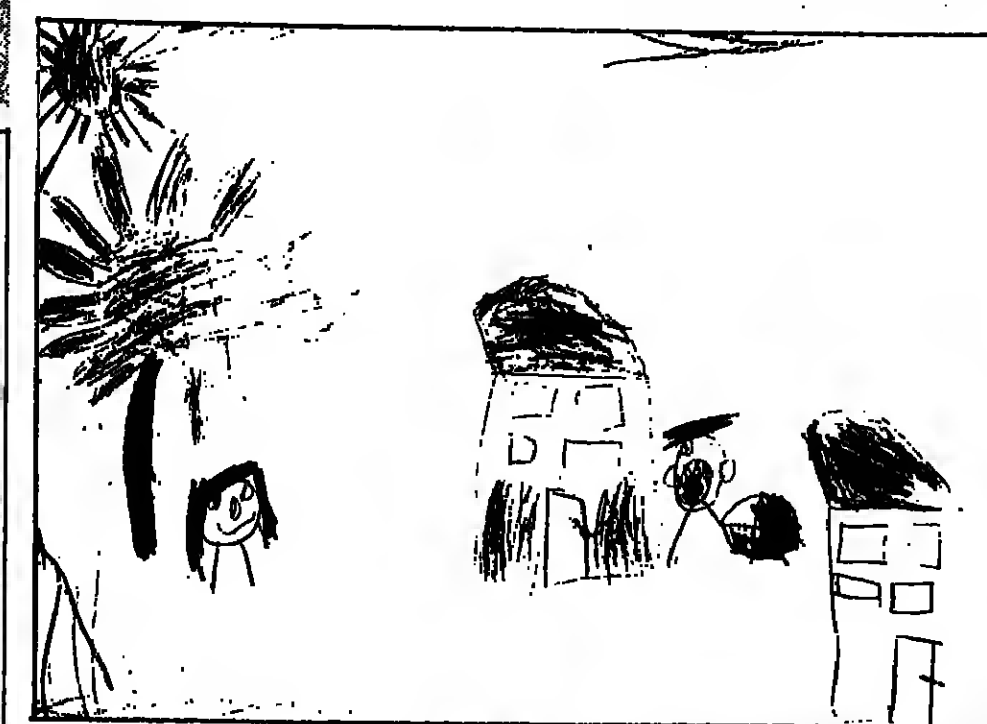
Eleven-month-old Kathy Ross is our newest and youngest contributor. She kindly allowed us to photograph her modelling the very latest in summer fashion — what else, but the Jerusalem Star T-Shirt.

Would you like one? All you have to do is send your pictures, stories, jokes or poems to: Star Kids, Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, with your name, age, school, P.O. Box number and your size (small, medium or large). Or if you have any questions or ideas you can talk to Tario Weir on 664153 ext. 74. All children whose contributions are published will receive a brand-new Jerusalem Star T-Shirt. Look forward to hearing from you! TW.

BENJI by Wright and Camp



TUMBLEWEEDS by TOM K. RYAN



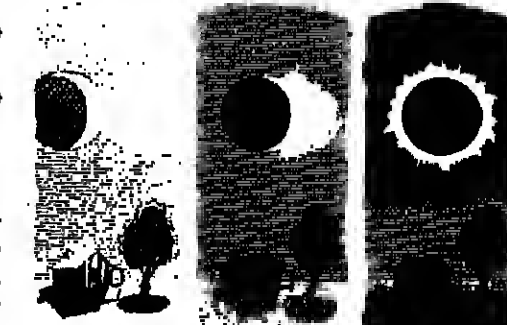
THIS delightful picture is called "Amunda and her friends playing." It was sent in by Amunda Soket 14/21 who goes in the National Orihood. Wabli Tannet in Amman. Amunda's brother Inlek also sent a drawing which will appear next week. (Say thanks to your 'hun for the letter — your T-shirts are on their way — TW.)

Our Fascinating EARTH

BY PHILIP SEFF, Ph.D. & DAVID BAER

ECLIPSE

MAN HAS ALWAYS RECOGNIZED THE LIFE-GIVING ROLE OF THE SUN; HIS FEAR OF AN ECLIPSE IS UNDERSTANDABLE.

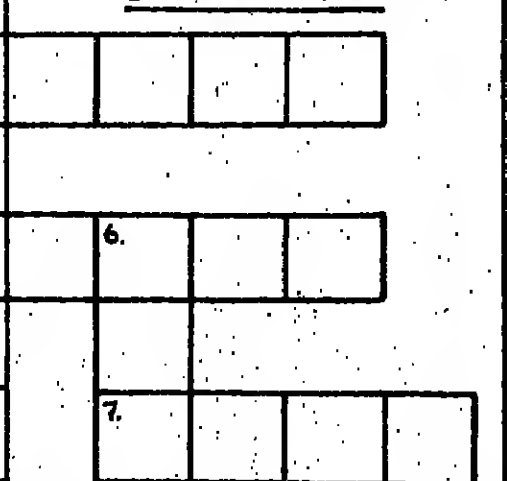


NEAR Jakarta, Indonesia last Saturday all the lights were turned on in the middle of the day. For about five minutes an area north of the city was in total darkness because of an eclipse of the sun. In Jakarta itself only part of the eclipse was seen and it was as if dusk had fallen at midday. Here are some interesting facts about eclipses.

WHEN THE MOON PASSES BETWEEN THE SUN AND THE EARTH, IT MAY OBSCURE THE SUN TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY, DEPENDING ON THE LOCALITY OF THE OBSERVER ON EARTH. FROM ANY POINT ON EARTH, A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OCCURS ABOUT ONCE IN EVERY 360 YEARS.

© Philip Seff and David Baer, Inc. 1984

CROSSWORD CREATURES



1. DAM BUILDER.
2. BREED OF DOG.
3. LIZARD OF THE NEW WORLD.
4. GUN, BECOMES A KIND OF OX!
5. THE ADDER.
6. ANIMAL FROM WHICH WE GET BACON.
7. ANIMAL FROM WHICH WE CAN OBTAIN MILK.
8. — CONSTRICTOR.

SOLUTION

1. BOA
2. GOLD
3. PIG
4. Viper
5. BOA
6. BACON
7. MILK
8. CONSTRICTOR

CALENDAR

Exhibitions
The French Cultural Centre presents a photographic exhibition on "Pe- ing" by Roger Clotire
Continues until Thursday 30 June
The Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luywoldah presents an exhibition of work by Ali Jabri
Films
The American Centre presents "M.A.S.H." starring Elliot Gould, Donald Sutherland and Sally Kellerman
Thursday 16 June at 8.00 pm
Sunday 19 June at 8.30 pm
"Patton" starring George C. Scott
Wednesday 22 June at 8.00 pm
Thursday 23 June at 8.00 pm
Monday 27 June at 8.00 pm
The Spanish Cultural Centre presents "Songs after a War"
Thursday 16 June at 8.30 pm
Lecture
Dr. Burton Mc Donald will give a lecture at ACOR on "A Nabatean and / or Roman military zone along the south bank of the Wadi Hana?"
Wednesday 22 June at 8.30 pm

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

"PERHAPS
NEXT WEEK"

"SINCERELY
YOURS...
SNOOPY"

ACTUALLY, I HAVE TO GET
GOING...I'M ALREADY LATE

Sincerely yours,
Snoopy
s/w

5-29

I GUESS
THAT'S
ALL...

WHY DON'T YOU JUST FINISH IT
UP? TYPE IN MY NAME, AND DO
WHATEVER SECRETARIES DO...

(Dictated, but not
worth reading.)

SCHULZ

GARFIELD

YABBA
YABBA
YABBA

ROWF!

BARK!
BARK!

GO AWAY, DOGS.
LEAVE MY CAT
ALONE

BBBBB

18 THE JERUSALEM STAR

LOOK AT THOSE
STUPID DOGS

BARK!
YIP!
BARK!

YOU JUST HAD TO GET IN THE
LAST LICK, DIDN'T YOU, GARFIELD?

ME AND MY
BIG TONGUE

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FRANK AND ERNEST

LOOK AT THIS
PLACE, ERNIE.
IT'S FILLED
WITH
CREATIVE
GENIUSES!

SO WHAT? I
COULD BE A
GENIUS. ALL IT
TAKES IS ONE
IDEA.

TAKE BEETHOVEN, THERE...
HE HAD A GOOD IDEA AND
SAID, "I'LL MAKE A
NOTE OF THAT!"

AND OSCAR WIENER, WHO SAID,
"HOT DOG, I'VE GOT AN IDEA THE
WHOLE WORLD WILL RELISH!"

AND MR. EASTMAN, WHO WAS A
NEGATIVE PERSON BUT PICTURED
HIMSELF DEVELOPING INTO A SUCCESS.
HE INVENTED A CAMERA IN A FLASH.

YOU'RE SUCH A SQUARE,
ERNIE, YOU'LL NEVER
THINK OF ANYTHING NEW!

THAT'S WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT
MR. RUBIK DOWN THERE.

THOMAS M. M. T. P. N. T. H. V. THAMES 4-24

Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

THE APE-MAN JUMPED TO
HIS DEATH, MR. SLAUGHTER.

WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT?

A TROPHY JUPITER, A
MEMENTO OF MY KILL.
HIS
HEAD WILL DO...

DAWN BRIGHTENS
THE AFRICAN
WILDERNESS...
BUT IT IS A DARK
DAY FOR THE
JUNGLE LORD...

THERE
HE
IS!

WE WINGED 'EM,
MR. SLAUGHTER. HE
WON'T GET FAR.

IT'S JUST A
MATTER OF
TIME...

NEXT - CONFRONTATION!

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John is 116

sport

Ambassadors show class in Lufthansa tennis

Story and pictures by Tricia Weir

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The closing highlight of the exciting and successful Amman Open Tennis Tournament was the special Ambassador's match held at the Royal Automobile Club last week.

The competition, which ran from 4-9 June, co-sponsored by the German airline Lufthansa and the Holiday Inn was in aid of the Al-Husseini Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Amman and patronized by their Royal Highnesses Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Majda.

In the Ambassador's special, Prince Ra'd and Lufthansa representative Mr. Karim Joury faced Spanish Ambassador Luis Pedroso and Senator Ahmed Khalil on court in the early evening sunlight and provided the spectators with some interesting play in a match umpired by tour-

ament organizer Mr. Bernd Sperlich of Lufthansa.

Despite his maturity the Senator showed himself to be an extremely agile and forceful opponent, playing some interesting drop shots in answer to the Prince's volleys.

Mr. Joury, Prince Ra'd's partner, demonstrated his skill in consistently accurate and speedy service, which was reputedly returned with equal dexterity by Senator Pedroso.

His Highness the Prince was reported as being somewhat out of practice but it was certainly not apparent by his constant court coverage and dominance in both ground and aerial play.

Unfortunately, time did not allow this particular match to run its full course, somewhat of a disappointment for the fascinated spectators, and the match was declared open-ended in a very gentlemanly fashion, after two sets with the score tallying at 9-2, 9-0 for the Senator and the Spanish Ambassador.

The culmination of the whole tournament was a reception at the Holiday Inn at which Prince Ra'd presented the winners of the Ambassador's match with trophies and in turn received a special Lufthansa award from Federal Republic of Germany Ambassador Dr. Hermann Muoz.

Prizes were also presented to the winners of the five-day tournament. Women's champion, Mrs. Kuhnelsen who beat Mrs. Abraszewski 6-3, 6-2 in the final.

And the men's champion, Mr. Khalil whose victory over Mr. Abraszewski gave a score of 6-4, 2-6, 4-6.

Lufthansa representative Mr. Joury said at the reception that the tournament was not only to help the Al-Husseini Society but also to promote tennis in Jordan. He added that this was the first time that an event of this kind had helped to raise money for charity.

Around JD 600 was raised during the tournament.



• SENATOR Khalil (foreground) and Spanish Ambassador Senor Pedroso share a joke on court.

• IN the semi-finals of the Amman Open Tennis Championships, mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhnelsen beat Mr. Stalla and Mrs. Abraszewski 6-1, 3-6, 4-6.



• HIS Royal Highness Prince Ra'd, smiling and in relaxed mood as he faces Senator Khalil and Senor Pedroso in the Ambassador's special tournament with his partner (right) Mr. Karim Joury of Lufthansa airline.

South Korean soccer tournament

CHONJU, South Korea (AP) — P.S.V. Eindhoven from the Netherlands beat South Korea's pro team Yukong 3-1 in a match of the 13th annual President's Cup soccer tournament held in this provincial city south of Seoul.

The win completed the Dutch team's preliminary matches in Group B with a clean slate of four wins against its group.

As Group B leader, Eindhoven will meet the US Olympic team in Wednesday's semi-final in Seoul. The Americans placed second in Group A preliminary matches which were completed Sunday. The Americans had a record of two wins against one loss.

with two draws in their preliminary contests.

Ghana downed Sudan 3-1 for its second win against two losses, becoming first runner-up in Group B. The Ghanaian national selection, which led 2-0 at halftime, will clash with the South Korean national team in the semi-final. The Koreans placed first in group A with a clean 5-0 record.

Eleven teams from 10 nations played in two groups to determine the two top teams from each group for the semi-finals.

Eliminated were Italy's pro team Genoa, Thailand, Indonesia, Nigeria, New Zealand, Sudan and the Korean pro team Yukong.

A handball team from Ginzburg, West Germany arrived in Amman Monday to play four matches with the Jordan National handball team. Picture above shows a scene in the first match played on Monday night at the Sports Palace, which the visitors won 33-26. The last match will be played on Friday at Yarmouk University gymnasium.

Fun And Fitness

David Torrell Ed. S

United States Sports Academy Principles of Exercise IV

During the early stages of any exercise programme, you should periodically stop and count your pulse rate. If it is above 85 per cent of the maximum heart rate, you should slow down. If it is below 70 per cent of the heart rate, you might consider picking up the pace slightly. To make taking the pulse easier and more accurate it is best to divide the minute rate by 4 to determine the number of heart beats to a 15-second period.

The use of heart rate to determine the intensity of exercise is a safeguard for each participant. It is not necessary to work out at maximal heart rate levels to achieve cardiovascular fitness because the most beneficial training zone for the cardiovascular system is between 70 and 80 per cent of the maximum heart rate.

When you become physically fit, it is possible to determine the intensity of the workout by your feelings, such as how much you are perspiring or your breathing rate or how tired the muscles feel. In due time, most individuals will become attuned to how the body feels when they train and do not need to continually monitor the pulse rate. The pulse rate also gives the individual the first indication of becoming physically fit. Even the beginning exerciser will find that after only a few weeks, harder work is necessary to get the heart rate up to 70 per cent of maximal. This is an indication that the body is beginning to respond to the work or it is becoming conditioned.

Do you have questions about fitness? If so, address them to the US Sports Academy, Box 8610, Middle, NJ 08068.

Independence football tournament

Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Independence (AI) football tournament organised by Al Wehdat club will begin on Friday. Al Wehdat on Wednesday played Ansar club from Lebanon in a pre-tournament exhibition match.

Al Arabi from Qatar, one of the five teams for the ten-day tournament withdrew at the last minute. Efforts are being made however to get a substitute team from Qatar.

Meanwhile, the Jordanian Football Association has agreed to allow Wehdat players in the national team to take part in the tournament.

All matches of the tournament will take place at the Sports City at 7 pm. The Jerusalem Star hopes to bring you full coverage of the tournament in our next issue.

World Youth soccer

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Brazil and Argentina were tipped to beat South Korea and Poland respectively on Wednesday and advance to the final of the Second World Youth soccer championship. Brazil is the hottest favourite to win the championship following their 4-1 victory over Czechoslovakia on Sunday. Argentina reached the semi-final after pipping Holland 2-1 in a tough match.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 16th June, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Some time during this coming week, someone who is much more knowledgeable than yourself could surprise you by asking you into their confidence. This will ultimately be of great benefit to you and you will progress as a result, in a sphere hitherto unthought of. The indications are that you must try to be a good listener during this week. An old friend with problems on their mind will seek your advice, and you should try to help them.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

Quite a fair amount of travel and fresh faces seem to be indicated for this coming week, and there will not be very much time to relax. There is a lot to look forward to in a romantic partnership with a member of the opposite sex, whose initial could be 'C' or 'G' who is of average height. Around mid-week, the indications are that you will receive a most unexpected invitation to a party or similar social event.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

An unexpected gain should come your way, which could well carry future gains. There are encouraging prospects this coming week, if you exercise your imagination and take a flexible attitude. If a domestic difficulty is to be settled once and for all, you must be firm and not allow sentiment to intervene. You can now afford to be optimistic about a member of the opposite sex and patience will be rewarded.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

During this coming week, the indications are that you should find home plans that you have had in mind for some time past, should turn out most successful, with greater achievements than you had ever hoped for. In your working life, you should take care not to become too involved in other people's problems, or an unpleasant atmosphere could very easily arise.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

Where your working life is concerned, you would be very well advised to try to curb your impatience and haste during this week, and allow a colleague to catch up. Your financial position should be quite good during this coming week, due to the fact that a small windfall may come your way, but this does not mean that you can spend rashly on things which you do not really need.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

You may find during this coming week, that you will need to use a little flattery to gain the co-operation of someone who is very important to you. A friend with influence should show willingness to help you with a cherished ambition. At home, you may find that you will need to be very firm when coping with an elderly member of the family, who is trying to interfere with your affairs, even though they may think they are trying to help you.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

All the indications are that you will meet someone during this week, whom you will admire greatly, and will want to see again, and this could well be the beginning of a lasting friendship. Where your working life is concerned, you will need to concentrate a little more if you don't want to fall behind. It will be in your interests to act independently during this coming week, as aspects are good for a new venture.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

You will probably be facing some unfamiliar situations during this week, but you will find that luck should be on your side. The coming week should hold considerable significance for you, but beware of letting your heart rule your head as this would not be wise. An exciting proposition could be made to you some time during this week, so don't allow anyone to dampen your enthusiasm.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

This should be a week of exceptional vivacity and interest, both in the business field and socially. Towards the middle of the week, you should receive a letter or message which will put your mind at rest regarding the health of a dear one. You would be very well advised to take note of a partner's realistic approach to a new venture. You will feel eager to break away from the usual routine and make a start on a new project.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Some important financial issues will be raised, and it may take quite a lot of time and thought in work things out satisfactorily. Some time activities and social life should prove to be especially enjoyable and successful this week. You should make certain of your feelings before committing yourself as far as your romantic life is concerned, this week, or you may easily find yourself in an awkward situation.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

Opportunities for progress should come your way during this coming week, for you will come into contact with quite a few influential people who will be very useful to you. What seems at first a real bargain, may carry unexpected snags, so look before you leap. An exceptionally full week is indicated for you, but try your level best to avoid arguments with relatives who could try to stir up friction.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Be firm this week, and don't allow others to urge you towards doubtful projects. Plain sailing for most of the coming week, with conditions most favourable for creative activities. You should make some very good progress with a secret ambition of yours, and people around you will be in very high spirits. There should be a very pleasant development where an affair of the heart is concerned, and a younger person's co-operation should please you.

Thursday 16 June

Birthday Greetings to You. There will be good news concerning a money which you had been planning to make within the next few weeks — this should come your way, so start to make definite arrangements. Also, it seems that you will have an exciting holiday period with a group of very pleasant people.

Where a romantic relationship is concerned, don't feel neglected, your partner will probably have to put in some extra work. Remember they are thinking only of you and before your next anniversary, you should feel much happier and satisfied in this direction.

Life socially could be quite hectic. During the autumn months, there should be lots of parties and gatherings, whilst the winter months may see you taking an active part in sports.

Friday 17 June

Birthday Greetings to You. The past twelve months may have been somewhat a period of uncertainty for you, but by this time next year, you will be feeling much more settled and secure.

By September, a person you know has been rather a problem in the past will surprisingly become very agreeable. This should play a very large part in helping affairs in the home to be more stable than in the last two years.

An outstanding problem will be solved during the winter, owing to a small windfall and you will be able to threaten yourself a little more, but be careful of rash spending.

Work-wise, there could be a change which should mean an improvement for you in several ways, a colleague may give you some very useful advice in connection with your work.

Saturday 18 June

Birthday Greetings to You. There will be some extremely good news about your financial position within a very short time from now. This will help you to forget any money worries which you may have had during the past few months. Health, which has been slightly up and down during the past year, should now start to show signs of improvement.

You may have the opportunity to travel quite a distance towards the end of the month — do not rush into hasty decisions, and view this from all angles. The advice of someone near to you with greater experience will be of tremendous help in this matter.

Your social life will be extremely exciting, but do not forget to give older members around you.

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 20 June

Birthday Greetings to You. This coming year should be quite a lot better than the one you have just gone through. An elderly relative could be a little fretful, and try to interfere somewhat in your plans. Do not let this dishearten you, go ahead as you intended, and all will go well. Business-wise, you could be in line for promotion — your work is being noted, and by October, you should have an approach from someone in authority.

Do not try to do everything single-handed where your home life is concerned, there are others around you eager to help if you will only ask. In fact an interesting suggestion should fire you with ambition and inspiration.

Sunday 19 June

Birthday Greetings to You. The indications are that you could be missing quite a lot of opportunities that come your way, by giving too much attention to the small and unimportant details. You should try to sort out just what calls for most of your time, and what can safely be put aside. In this way, the year ahead could be one of real progress and advancement.

At home, some much delayed improvements or repairs will be taking up a great deal of your time and energy around the late autumn period. This could prove to be just a little expensive, but by cutting down in other directions, you will be extremely glad that you have finally got down to it and it will be well worth your while.

For the single ones amongst you, there are some very strong signs of engagements or even marriage before your next anniversary.

Tuesday 21 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Life at home should become far more stable than it has been for some time in the past. There has been rather a difficult relative around you who should become far more agreeable in the future, and it seems that you will spend some very happy times with this person.

There will be a great deal of travelling during the coming twelve months, and on several occasions you may be able to combine business with pleasure. Holiday arrangements may have to be made to suit another person but this could be well worth while and turn out to be the holiday of a life time.

Where your social life is concerned, you may be asked to do some organising and your ideas should please those around you.

Wednesday 22 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your social life is concerned, an introduction in the next few months could lead to a new circle of friends for you, and through this new interest during the late summer, you could find yourself taking part in sporting activities with a great amount of success.

A lot of time will be taken up with arrangements regarding a journey of a relative or a very close friend who will be going away for quite some time. There will be short, but frequent trips for you, but in connection with business.

An interest which has been merely a hobby should suddenly become very remunerative — this will delight you, and you will feel that your efforts have not been in vain.

